NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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ENGLAND IS FACED WITH REVOLUTION

(Story on Page 7)

'No Foreign War' Committee Formed to Work for Peace

Royal Group in Italy Plans Reorganization

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Hong Kong Magazine Praises Father Coughlin

COMMENT ON WORLD EVENTS ★ PHILIP MURRAY OF THE C.I.O. ★ SPAIN'S FAMILY WAGE

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Dinner Chat

THIS IS the first edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE for 1941—our fifth year as a national news magazine.

We appreciate and thank you for your letters of approval; our one resolution for the New Year is to be worthy of such reader confidence.

Christmas gift subscriptions will bring this National Weekly to many new readers. We welcome them.

It is encouraging, too, to note the prompt renewal of expiring subscriptions; while bulk sales continue to "up" in a season of normal decline.

' ' '

We have just been checking the proofs for this edition. Frankly, they're the most interesting reading we've seen this week.

For example, the story of England's forthcoming revolution (page 7) is not yet being told elsewhere. Almost daily, however, some corroborative evidence appears in the news. The same is true of *"Dissension in Italy"* (Page 9). In other words, the "Comment" in SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine supplies background for ones reading of the news, sometimes for weeks and months in advance.

On page 8 we read:

"The British people learned the shocking truth that their own munitions makers had armed Germany; steel tycoons had sold machines and steel to Germany; financial barons had loaned Germany money to underwrite the cost of arming and waging war; British plane manufacturers had co-operated closely with German plane manufacturers; and a British submarine factory in Holland had taught Germans the technique of mass production of U-boats!"

' ' '

If you're a farmer, you'll appreciate even if you do not agree with a "Yokel's" letter on page 17.

The two articles from *"The Rock," magazine* published by the Jesuit Fathers at Hong Kong, are excellent and should be marked "must" reading.

World's Fare Echoes

The War Department has ordered $5,750 worth of skeletons to be used for instruction of draftees assigned to the Medical Corps. It seems a shame to buy skeletons when there are so many in the New Deal's political closet.

' ' '

According to a dispatch from London, Adolf Hitler still is listed in the edition of the *"British Who's Who"*; his name appears among the 40,000 "men and women most in the public eye." By this time he should be included in the group most in the public hair!

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

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Vol. 7 January 6, 1941 No. 1

Pete Proposes Peace as New Year's Resolve

HELLO, FOLKS:

How ar 'y all ennyway, this first week uv 1941?

All over th' holiday selebratin', I s'pose, 'n glad uv it, too, I'll bet. Boy, f'r a cuppla days after I thought I'd never be abul t' pick one paw up after th' other, they were that tired! But I c'n — so I guess I'll be all right.

Dad is feelin' a lot better now, I'm happy t' report, 'n that makes it a lot easier f'r all uv us. It's kinda tuff havin' t' run th' stairs so much when somebuddy is sick in th' house—speshully durin' Chrismus week, but now he's up 'n around 'n we are all very happy, y' c'n be shure.

I s'pose I'll be in f'r a good cleanin' 'n skrubbin' pretty soon. Darn it, ennyway; it's been wunderful, but I c'n feel it comin' on 'n soon. I s'pose it's needed, but I don't relish th' thought even, let alone th' aktual event. Mother Coughlin ses she'll be glad when Dad'll be abul t' take up his old dooties, 'cause I'm not gettin' t' smell like a fresh bunch uv violets 's th' weeks roll by—'n no Saturday ritchools observed.

Oh, well, let it come—ev'rything has an endin' — even 1940 did, didn't it?

' ' '

Wunder what 1941'll bring? Gee—I hope we'll keep at peace 'n not get mixed up in ol' Johnny 'n Adolf's fight. That's what's worryin' me, 'n I s'pose it is you, too. Ev'rybuddy seems t' think we'll get inta this skrap in th' Spring—if not sooner, 'n I can't help but think that they otten t' talk that way.

Let th' boys over there that wanna fight tear each other apart, if it'll make 'em happy—from what I gather it's what they want, 'cause just about ev'ry fifteen 'r twenty years they start fightin' all over again. They just "time-out" t' make a few more guns 'n some more amunishun 'n wham! they're at it again. Seems t' be a bizness with them.

Didn't th' folks 'way back who founded this wunderful country uv ours come over here 'cross th' great, wide oshun t' get away from all that, 'n aren't peepul still comin' over 'n tryin' t' get over jus' t' have a littul peace in th' one country that still has a littul uv it t' offer?

Well, why not keep what we've got 'n let th' tuff guys over there settul their own fight? It's not our fight, is it?

'N I'll bet if we do butt in we'll get th' worst uv it one way 'r annuther, like butinskys ushully do. Probubly both Johnny 'n Adolph'll turn on ol' Sammy 'n pull his wiskers 'til he'll lose 'em—'n hafta crawl home t' patch himself up 's best he can with th' few banduges he'll have left.

Y' know, I've come t' th' konklushin that a person c'n be too big hearted 'n good natchured f'r his own good 'r th' good uv his fam'ly. 'N I'm 'fraid that'll happen t' us, if we don't take heed 'n watch out.

' ' '

Seems t' me we all otta make jus' one resolooshun 'n solumly pledge t' keep it—that we'll stay at peace, havin' in our hearts good will t'ward ev'ryone uv God's kreetchurs. Peace was promised only t' those peepul who have th' love uv God in their hearts 'n who let that love pour outta their hearts 'n guide all their thoughts 'n akshuns in th' way uv peace, doin' good f'r peepul 'n helpin' 'em over th' tuff spots in life 'n teachin' 'em by their own good lives how t' overcome th' bad instinks we all have that make us wanna do mean things ev'ry once in a while — I know how it is myself, folks — I'm no angel — yet.

But I've been thinkin' things over—takin' inventory, kinda—'n I'm gonna try t' be an angel. Sounds kinda silly, doesn't it? But there'll be no harm in tryin'—might's well aim at a star 's aim at th' top uv th' house, 'n who c'n tell what may happen?

Stead uv lookin' up some day 'n seein' great big airplanes flyin' over y'r homes ready t' drop down death 'n destrukshun y'll look up 'n see a Great Dane flyin' 'round droppin' messuges on how t' be happy 'n peaceful!

I havn't thought 'bout what th' kopy'll be on those messuges, but I don't think I c'n improve much on what th' angels sang th' night when th' Prince uv Peace was born —that one y' all know, I'm shure, that says *"Peace on earth t' men uv good will."*

That messuge made me think this year—I missed it last Chrismus, f'r some reezun 'r other — maybe 'cause I was too young—but I've thought 'bout it a lot this time, 'n I think I understand it—in order t' have peace y' hafta have good will t'wards all men — not just somebuddy y' happen t' like—but those who don't beleeve th' way you do 'r live th' way you do 'r ennything else—'n if ev'rybuddy'd be th' same, who would we have t' fight with, I ask y'?

Well, 's I said before — maybe I'm aimin' too high—but that star uv peace looks like it's worth tryin' t' reach 'n t' keep.

' ' '

I hope y'll f'rgive my littul sermonette — don't know what got inta me t'day. Guess I'd better be gettin' along 'fore I start t' sing a hymn — I jus' know y' couldn't stand that!

Ennyway, I hope y'll think 'bout makin' that one speshul resolooshun. I can't help but think that if we got enuf peepul peace-minded insted uv war-minded, we might settul down 'n put our minds t' producin' plows 'n trakters 'n beautiful motor cars t' take folks out f'r nice rides on Sunday afternoons insted uv makin' those ol' ugly, olive-green trucks that pass my yard by th' hundreds ev'ry day 'n that'll carry boys away from home t' praktise with cold, krool-lookin' guns how t' take life.

Life is such a wunderful thing we should be tryin' t' prodooce more uv it 'n things t' make it secure 'n happy. It makes me sad t' think that men don't pay more 'tenshun t' th' ways uv peace than they do.

Oh, oh, I'm off again! Guess I'd better skoot, See y' later.

—Pete

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Comment

F.D.R.'s Door-Slamming Speech

WITHIN the octave of the feast of the Prince of Peace, F.D.R. broadcast a door-slamming speech.

In the faces of Germany, Italy and Japan, the door to peace was slammed vigorously, thereby scuttling all hope for an early peace; thereby advertising to the undefended and defenseless Englishmen that they will continue to be targets of a murderous misery unparalleled in the annals of the world.

To Americans—more importantly—was heralded the realization of prophecies and predictions made for more than two years anent the coming of the prince of war.

To them the dark angel's voice of war on earth—deep hate towards men—sounded over and above the dying static which echoed in Bethlehem's hills more than nineteen hundred years ago.

* * *

Highlighting a fireside chat that was kindled from Luciferian fagots are these:

1. A grave national emergency—"as great as war itself"—has been proclaimed by the President of the United States.

2. All aid for Great Britain is the declared policy of the Roosevelt administration.

3. This "all aid to Britain" is no longer a matter of "sentiment, or controversial personal opinion," but a matter of *"practical military policy!"*

In these dictatorial words, it is, presumably, a matter of disloyalty for Americans even to dispute a presidential policy.

4. The decision as to how much of our military aid shall be contributed to Great Britain is left to Mr. Roosevelt and his "experts"—not to Congress, the Representatives of the people.

5. In effect, the President said that if England falls, America falls also. Our Leader confidently expects that, if we sacrifice our own national life for a total war aid policy, Hitler can be defeated.

6. Some of these sacrifices will be:

(a) There will be no bottleneck in this defense effort — and this means Government regulation of industry.

(b) "Business-as-usual" must be cashiered.

(c) Labor must surrender its right to strike.

(d) The 40-hour week is obsoleted.

(e) Industries engaged in manufacturing American luxuries, not essential to Britain's war, must give way in resources and facilities to war needs.

(f) The dictates of prudence relative to the over-expansion of war-time plants, which will become useless in times of peace, becomes a "black-out."

* * *

7. Neither threats nor communications originating in Germany, Italy or Japan will alter Our Leader's decision.

8. The disciples of a negotiated peace between Britain and Germany — Senator Wheeler, Colonel Lindbergh, Senator Vandenberg, Verne Marshall — are classified inferentially with Bundists and Nazis and Communists.

9. America will become the "arsenal of the democracies" in this war against aggressor nations.

10. Our ability to keep out of war depends upon the success of the British effort.

* * *

All in all, we repeat, this is a door-slamming speech delivered to some 80-million Americans from a White House studio, at which 19 chosen people were present, including Clark Gable and Carole Lombard, symbols of the new domestic order.

In a cool, calm, studied voice thus was promulgated the preface of a new American era. The details will follow later.

It is an era which thumbs its nose at the policies of 1776.

It is an era which weds our destiny to a newly defined democracy—Britain's democracy, notorious for its persecution of the Irish, the Indians and others; Russia's democracy, infamous for its attitude towards liberty, religion and prosperity.

Upon the President's manuscript there dripped rhetorical tears when he referred to the persecution of religious minded leaders in Germany.

We recollect that none were shed for the pariah-like priests who were forced to bootleg religion in Russia; for the thousands of religious who were done to death in Spain.

And Our Leader also said something about national security and dangled bait before the gaping mouths of America's Irish and Italian residents.

National security with 40-million fellow citizens eating 5 cent meals!

Bait for Irishmen while democratic England militarized six Northern Counties as a threat to Erin's freedom.

Italian friendship when the echoes of the "stab in the back" speech are still ricocheting throughout America.

But about the administration's program for national defense, which the public had been prepared to expect, there were no words.

Whoever cares to analyze Mr. Roosevelt's speech must view it through the telescope of an instrument fashioned by Vulcan for Mars.

It is all out with peace.

It is all in with war.

The door has been slammed.

The worst is yet to come.

Our Leader will go down in history as the world's wisest winner or as the world's "political palooka."

Meanwhile, as we pigeonhole our customary method of living, our constitutional rights, our pursuits of peace, let us also black out the lessons and truths of history.

Mr. Roosevelt, Our Leader, has sanctioned this procedure.

The Leader's views are before the nation.

What the people think will be expressed through their Representatives and Senators in Congress.

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They Do It With 'Polls'

IT IS NOT enough that a "controlled" press, radio, motion picture projects and other agencies have been feeding the people propaganda to create a state of mind urging us to send supplies, ships and planes to fight in foreign wars; now comes positive signs urging us to make great loans— not to say outright gifts — to England, historically the most notorious of the debt defaulters of the last war.

Without a doubt, the *Johnson Act* must either be repealed or violated.

The "ground work" has been adroitly laid by the press and radio commentators; newspapers continually announce the results of some so-called "national poll."

If you have been watching these polls lately and analyzing them (as we have), you will find that they are by no means representative of the true wishes of the people that you know. And that is equally true whether you live in New York or California!

To your amazement, perhaps, your study also will disclose that these polls are apparently manipulated by an able group of propagandists, whose mission it is to lay this groundwork for the issues they are promoting behind the scenes.

It should not be difficult to foresee a few of these future "issues." For example we may look for "polls" any day now on these questions:

1. Shall we repeal the *Johnson Act?*

2. Shall we grant large loans to England?

3. Shall we actually participate in war against the "Axis" powers?

You will note in these polls that the figures favoring the affirmative to these questions will be low at first.

Then, as time goes on, the figures will increase *as the need arises,* depending on the urgency of the issue. The votes will then start climbing quickly to the desired "safe majority."

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Philip Murray of C.I.O.

WILL Philip Murray of the C.I.O. be able to dominate the destinies of that organization?

That is a moot question.

There are those who entertain the opinion that Sidney Hillman, the presidential-appointed czar of American industry, will wrestle as did Jacob with the angels, to emerge victor over the Scotch Catholic-American ideals entertained by Mr. Murray.

Others share the opinion that Sidney Hillman will not prevail.

Hillman is notoriously radical, Soviet-minded, materialistic and international. And we suspect that he is honest in all his convictions.

Furthermore, being such as he is, we presume that, within the orbit of his ambitions, he desires to erect a streamlined shaft of Marxian social architecture on this continent.

Murray, on the contrary, is an American who believes in the spiritual concept of life without neglecting to care for those material things without which it is well nigh impossible for a man to save his immortal soul.

According to Louis Stark, writing in the *New York Times* (Dec. 18), Mr. Murray wants a new National Defense Board to be established on a corporative foundation.

* * *

The new National Defense Board, Mr. Stark points out, would supersede the existing National Defense Advisory Commission.

The plan, copies of which were sent to President Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet and of the National Defense Advisory Commission, proposes the appointment by the President of the councils in each major basic and vital defense industry.

Each council would consist of an equal number of representatives of management and labor unions, with a Government representative as chairman.

The councils would have the power to co-ordinate domestic and armament requirements, hire unemployed workers, locate and re-allocate armament contracts and promote collective bargaining contracts.

The councils would be subject to the authority of a National Defense Board appointed by the President, also comprising an equal number of spokesmen from industry and organized labor, with the President as chairman.

Mr Murray's suggestion is of much greater scope than the proposal advanced by Sidney Hillman, Labor Commissioner on the National Defense Advisory Commission, for the selection of stabilization committees in various industries.

* * *

The details of the Murray plan follow:

"The President of the United States shall establish a council for each major basic and vital defense industry. Each council shall consist of an equal number of representatives of management and of the labor union in the industry, together with one Government representative, the latter to serve as chairman. Each council shall be known as an industry council; for example, the Steel Industry Council, etc.

"Each council shall promulgate the aims and scope of the national defense program in its respective industry from time to time in consultation with the National Defense Board (hereinafter outlined), and shall be charged with the responsibility of expediting the defense program and assuring the adequate production of domestic, or non-military goods, subject to the review of the National Defense Board.

* * *

"To these ends, the duties of the councils shall be to:

"1. Ascertain the domestic and armament requirements of each respective industry, co-ordinate the production facilities of each industry to meet the requirements speedily and accurately and expand production facilities where they are inadequate to fulfill these requirements.

"2. Re-employ unemployed workers in each respective industry and in the communities and regions in which the industry operates as quickly as the accelerated pace of the industry permits, fill the labor requirements of the industry from the available supply and train workers for those occupations in which the council finds a shortage.

"3. Achieve the greatest possible output as quickly as possible by bringing into full use all the production facilities in each respective industry. This covers the granting and re-allocation of armament contracts, fulfilling in advance known domestic requirements so as to clear the way for the peak in armament production and eliminating bottlenecks created by one concern having a disproportionate amount of armament contracts that it cannot complete within the necessary limit of time and other bottlenecks caused either by contractual or technical factors.

"4. Promote industrial peace through the perfection and extension of sound collective bargaining relations between management and organized labor and the adherence to all laws affecting the rights and welfare of labor, such as the Social Security Law, the Wages and Hours Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the Walsh-Healy act and others.

"In this field of endeavor the statement of labor policy of the National Defense Advisory Commission shall be a guiding principle.

"Each industry council shall be adequately staffed, all necessary government information shall be made available to it and each member of an industry covered by a council shall make available to his respective council all information necessary for its work.

* * *

"The President of the United States shall establish a National Defense Board, consisting of equal numbers of representatives for industry and for organized labor, of which the President shall be chairman.

"The board shall assist the industry councils in the collection of pertinent data on the aims and scope of the defense program, and the granting and re-allocating of armament contracts, facilitate the program's successful execution by acting as an appeals agency for the several industry councils and co-ordinate the work of the councils by serving as a clearing house for inter-industry matters.

"The authority and jurisdiction of the industry councils, subject to the review of the National Defense Board to promulgate national policies relating to national defense and to execute same for their respective industries shall be subject to all outstanding Federal laws."

* * *

The objectives sought, as stated by Mr. Murray, are these:

"1. To guarantee the production of armaments in needed quantities and on time by achieving the highest possible productive efficiency of American industry through the full and complete co-operation of industry, organized labor and government.

"2. To guarantee the production of domestic or non-military, goods in adequate quantities so as to further improve and extend the American standard of living through a more equitable distribution of the national income, thereby improving the morale of the American people and preventing a chaotic breakdown of our domestic economy when the national defense program is completed.

"3. To preserve the basic democratic rights of the American people; namely, the freedoms of speech, assembly and worship, and the free right to organize into independent associations for lawful purposes, such as the right of labor to organize into unions of its own choosing for collective bargaining and other mutual protection.

"The President of the United States is already in possession of the legal powers, through the National Defense Act of 1916 and other legislation, necessary to create the administrative machinery for the defense program proposed in this memorandum, to provide it with the necessary operating funds and to keep it in operation."

We feel sure that every national publication would desire to receive a detailed explanation from Mr. Murray covering all phases of the new structure which is skeletonized in the above paragraphs.

Britain at Home

If Britain really wants to win the present war, she would do well to pay some attention to her domestic affairs instead of devoting all her energies to appeals to America to come to her rescue.

In the first ten months of 1940, Britain lost 844,000 workdays because of labor disputes.

The number of British unemployed still totals about 700,000.

Cost of living in Britain has risen 20 per cent since September 3, 1939.

Unable to mobilize successfully at home for the defense of Britain, the British have a lot of gall to ask Americans to scrap our *Constitution*, bankrupt ourselves, and proclaim a war dictatorship to save the British cause.

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Comment

National Defense—Or Is It?

IN ONE OF Raymond Clapper's recent syndicated articles we read:

"Mr. Roosevelt's biggest problem is not delivery but production. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has pledged that his organizations will avoid strikes, not only strikes 'for trivial reasons' but strikes for almost any cause, 'unless particular conditions become completely unbearable.'

"That pledge helps some. But the most explosive situation in the defense effort is the struggle — largely under cover as yet — between William S. Knudsen, the production member of the Defense Commission, and Sidney Hillman, the labor member. Both are earnest and determined men, and unless President Roosevelt steps in soon and fixes a policy there may be serious open trouble to jeopardize defense output.

"Mr. Knudsen is becoming desperate for action. Plane production is 30 per cent behind expectations. Congress will soon be back from its sub-rosa vacation to ask embarrassing questions. Mr. Knudsen is not a labor baiter. As president of General Motors he and John L. Lewis got on together as two practical men who understood each other.

"But as defense production chief, Mr. Knudsen would subordinate everything to production. He has made an enormous financial sacrifice himself and he is impatient of quibbling by others over what they are going to get out of defense.

"He is not one of those industrialists who think business can go on as usual. He has no patience with luxury production now and would welcome heavy penalty taxes. Therefore he cannot go along with the idea that labor should not make some concessions to the emergency.

"Mr. Hillman fears that industrialists are trying to use national defense as a smoke screen for continuing the fight they have made against labor progress during the Roosevelt Administration. He sees industrialists like Henry Ford persisting in the battle while taking on large defense orders.

"Furthermore, Mr. Hillman is having something of a struggle to hold his place in the labor movement against John Lewis. Any appearance of not fighting labor's battle in the Defense Commission would leave him exposed to attack by his rivals, in the labor movement.

"Thus the division is created and it is growing more bitter and seeping down through the whole defense structure."

* * *

It is our view that Mr. Roosevelt will not directly seize either German or Italian ships now tied up in American ports.

Possibly Congress may issue orders — or the President may issue them — forcing these ships to weigh anchor and steam outside the 300-mile safety belt limit.

Beyond that, Mr. Roosevelt will not proceed with his "all aid for Britain short of war."

It is our further view that Mr. Roosevelt has no more intention of helping Great Britain to win the Battle of England than he has of replacing the Washington Monument with the figure of Harold Ickes.

The President is bent on instituting a new order by spending America into a streamlined boondoggle of airplane and armament production by nationalizing industry; by regimenting labor.

Of course, he is concerned over preserving intact our various forts — *particularly Fort Knox, Kentucky.*

And he is anxious to build up a strong United States capable of combating a strong Soviet Russia following this world war.

* * *

As we have ventured to predict in former issues, the present world war is simply one phase of it. Its final phase will not become apparent before four to six years from now when British imperialism (its headquarters then moved to America) will fight it out with European Fascism for the domination of the world's economic sphere.

Meanwhile, the division of wealth, the curtailment of profits and the semi-nationalization of industry will proceed in the United States.

It Happened in Canada

AMERICAN laborers should ponder well upon the latest restrictions imposed upon their fellow workers in Canada.

As a governmental Christmas present the Canadian government, through Labor Minister Norman McLarty, froze Canadian labor wages.

Mr. McLarty said the government had passed an order-in-council setting forth the following principles:

"All workers in industries to which the *Industrial Disputes Act* applies (war industries, public utilities and mines) shall be entitled to basic wage rates equal to the average levels of the years 1926-1929.

"They shall be entitled, in addition, to a cost of living bonus equalizing the 6.2 per cent increase in living costs which has occurred since the war, and reviewed at three-month intervals thereafter and altered whenever a fluctuation of 5 per cent is found to have occurred.

"Advantage of these two principles should not be taken to lower any prevailing wage rates which may be higher than the 1926-1929 base, together with the cost of living bonus."

It is obvious that the Canadian government did not freeze taxes at their present levels.

From the pay envelopes of the workers, whose salaries are now static by law, more and more dimes will be siphoned as taxes will be heightened.

The identical thing will happen in America if and when this country finds itself at war.

Debunking Britain's Ship Losses

GREAT BRITAIN has more merchant shipping under her control today than ever before in her long maritime history.

This statement is attributed to the National Maritime Union (C.I.O.) which places the figure of British domination at nearly 17-million tons.

The survey was described by Howard McKenzie, National Organizer, as a proof that the cry of "all aid for Britain" is little less than outright duplicity.

Mr. McKenzie, in referring to British shipping, is quoted by the Associated Press as follows:

"Some of it is actually engaged in carrying oil, copper, and other war supplies from South America to Spain for transshipment to Italy and Germany to be used against the British people.

"In addition to her own merchant fleet, the largest in the world, the British ministry of shipping now controls fleets totaling 9-million tons formerly operated by countries now in German hands.

"Nevertheless, the United States Maritime Commission has approved the transfer or sale to foreign countries of American vessels aggregating more than 1-million tons, of which the British got almost half."

The statement added that England had lost 3-million tons of shipping by submarines and mines since the start of the present war, but that she had acquired 3½-million tons of Norwegian shipping; 83 per cent of the 3-million ton Dutch fleet, and about a third of Denmark's 1,200,000 tons.

"If the British are so hard up for ships," McKenzie asked, "why don't they withdraw some of this foreign shipping, now operating under their control, from trade with neutrals and put it into defense trade?"

If Mr. McKenzie's figures are correct — and no one has contradicted them so far — we should encourage our Representatives at Washington to strengthen the *Neutrality Act* rather than weaken it at this coming session.

U. S. Stronger Than Any Foe

"THE United States . . . is today a match, not merely for this or that European State or group of States, but for all Europe put together (if Europe can be put together by the genius of any European Statesman)."

These words were written in 1934 by the eminent English scholar, Arnold Toynbee, whom Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, professor at Catholic University, has called the greatest of all living historians.

Although recently soft-pedalled to serve Britain's political ends, Mr. Toynbee's view has been shared by British government chiefs since the end of the first World War.

During 1917-18, British press lords consistently played down the fighting qualities of American soldiers in order to keep the United States unaware of its own military strength.

After the Armistice, Britain became so fearful of America's increasing power that the imperialists immediately agitated for world disarmament and brought about the scuttling of many of America's finest warships at the Washington Arms Conference in 1921.

In 1931, Japan invaded Manchuria with the secret backing of the British Cabinet, which relied on a Japanese expansion in Asia to keep the United States fleet fixed in the Pacific.

It, therefore, should cause the British no wonder if intelligent Americans refuse now to fall for the new British propaganda line which tries to tell us that we would be helpless if Britain were beaten by the Nazis.

British post-war diplomacy up to the Munich settlement has been ample proof that the United States of America is strong enough to cope with any possible coalition of European or Asiatic powers.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Stop William Allen White!

SOCIAL JUSTICE, with other publications, has exposed the William Allen White Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

International bankers back this committee.

Anglophiles sponsor it.

War-mongers support it.

And thousands of duped Americans uphold it.

All in all, the William Allen White Committee wants America engaged in war by promoting the causes which lead to it.

Meanwhile, Christian Fronters, Bundists and Communists are investigated.

Why not demand of your Congressman to investigate the William Allen White Committee?

Senator Rush Holt, as you know, distributed 100,000 coffin nails to citizens of Chicago who, in turn, are mailing them to their Representatives and Senators with the reminder that if they vote further aid to Britain, they are hammering these nails into the coffins of American boys.

What are you doing in your community?

Is your mind filled with fear as a result of the campaign to disparage the Christian Fronters? — A campaign which partially succeeded, thanks to so many Christian persons who busied themselves in defending anti-Christians!

And, following the Christian Front trial, which ended in a verdict of "Not Guilty," did these misled Christian persons recant?

Indeed, no. Like moths, they follow the spotlight of publicity and now dance in the flame of William Allen White's un-American Committee.

Independent of them, let the common people who do the paying and the suffering start a campaign of coffin nails to their United States Senators.

Demand of the Senators to investigate this William Allen White Committee.

Stop William Allen White — and stop war.

Expose William Allen White and expose the war-mongers.

Speak up, America — and be relentless with those puffed-up pussyfooters who bid you be silent.

It is later than you think!

Bevin Lauds Roosevelt

ACCORDING to an Associated Press dispatch (December 20th) Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin told news correspondents at a luncheon of the Foreign Press Association:

"President Roosevelt's great idea of paying for goods by goods will not only help to win the war but take us out of the hands of speculators at the end of the war.

"It is an indication that the President accepts the view that the greatest contribution to international stabilization at the end of the war is labor and effort and not speculation and manipulation of currency."

Mr. Bevin also said that the British navy now is doing work which five navies did in the World War and that "every one has now to be on one side or the other" in the conflict.

"At this moment, Britain and her allies are in the front line fighting this battle," he said. "But we are only the front line. Every one in the world is involved on one side or the other . . . There can be no neutrality between right and wrong.

"Great Britain is fighting for a principle which, when established finally, will govern the conduct of humanity for generations to come."

* * *

Mr. Bevin intimates that Great Britain is endeavoring to impose her system of internationalism upon the world.

Other Britishers have complained that Adolf Hitler is determined to impose his system of internationalism upon the world.

Neither Britain nor Germany are deserving of sympathy from the United States.

It is time that we attempt, through peaceful methods, to impose our own system of internationalism upon the world — a system of live and let live; a system of democratic republicanism; a system of freedom of religion; a system which does not tie Church up with State as in Britain; a system which does not subjugate Church to State as in Germany; and a system which does not regiment its citizens to be slaves of the State as has happened in Germany and is happening in Britain.

According to authoritative sources, Britain, for the time being, is obtaining many times more fighting planes from United States factories than the United States Army is getting. Britain received probably ten times as many tactical planes, bombers, pursuit ships, observation craft as the United States Army did during November.

Reds Gain in England

ALL'S NOT WELL on the English front.

And this should be expected when London citizens are forced to live in inadequate shelters — cold, unsanitary and noisy — when Birmingham, Coventry, Manchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Liverpool and other cities have been bombed into inactivity; when food ships are feeding fishes instead of citizens; and when property confiscation goes on apace.

The miracle of the ages is related to the capacity for English suffering and English endurance — a capacity which has now passed the mark of all human endurance.

Meanwhile, Reds are profiteering upon the misery of England.

The United Press (Dec. 10) reports that a delegation of belligerent housewives, organized by the London district of the Communist Party, protested violently at the Food Ministry against the high prices and shortage of milk.

The housewives, the dispatch reports, were received by Sir Henry French in behalf of Lord Woolton, Food Minister. When he said he could give the deputation half an hour, they protested.

The women criticized a shortage of milk supplies in schools, where free milk is given to children by the government, and the high price of milk in shops. Throughout their stay in the ministry they heckled French when he attempted to speak. When he rose at the end of the allotted half hour, they became angry.

"Shame!" "Disgraceful!" shouted the women, some of whom rushed to the door to bar his exit.

The women then marched down six flights of stairs, disdaining to use the elevators, shouting: "We want more milk!" "We want cheaper milk!" When they reached the groundfloor lobby a policeman assigned to the Food Ministry ushered the delegation from the building.

The Bishop of Birmingham told the Lords that the government's air-raid shelter policy had failed.

"Our people are showing great endurance, but there is a growing feeling that protection is less satisfactory than it might be," he said. "The government's policy has failed."

The bishops of England, incidentally, do not accept the theory that a priest's "place is in the pulpit."

Indeed, the bishops, *ipso facto,* are members of the House of Lords — a body somewhat similar to our U. S. Senate.

Whether or not you agree with the Bishop of Birmingham, you must admire his spunk for daring to speak out and thus risk being classified as a Communist.

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People to Be Heard From

England Is Faced With Revolution

ENGLAND is on the verge of revolution.

During the last few weeks, the British have been forced to relax considerably on the censorship of war news.

Information on Nazi bombings had been limited to a mere mention that "a certain Midlands town" was bombed, that the destruction was "insignificant" and "the casualties few."

The English public then heard the damage described in detail, and the cities identified, by the German radio bureau, or they read about the extent of the damage in German reports relayed to them through American newspapers!

Now, it is extremely difficult to convince a civilian population that "casualties were few," when entire families are annihilated; or that damage was "slight" when whole rows of houses are bombed into rubble. And, especially when the civilian population that is being so carefully sheltered from the facts saw it happen!

Despite the British censors' reports that business and life were "proceeding as usual," the people were convinced only by the realities which they saw before them.

The British public was said to be especially aroused over the censors' handling of the bombing of Southampton. English citizens outside Southampton did not know about the bombing until they heard about it from the German broadcasting station or read about it in American newspapers.

Meantime, the damage there had been so severe that great sections of the civilian population had been evacuated from the destroyed city.

British statesmen now realize that their censorship has perpetrated an unpardonable "fraud," which has resulted in the disillusionment and disappointment of the people in the present government's conduct of the war. They realize, possibly too late, that the embers of resentment may burst into the flames of actual revolution.

* * *

A few weeks ago, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the new Minister of Labor, one of the "Big Four" in the wartime Cabinet of Winston Churchill — and Churchill's probable successor—spoke before a Rotary Club in London and made some startling statements.

He said that he was *"not opposed to revolution, if that revolution was carried out by the people"* and resulted in a people's government which would provide for the needs of the people.

He said he had no objection to the "form of the revolution" as long as it was a popular movement and the expression of the will of the people.

"After the last war," Mr. Bevin told the London Rotarians, "there was a failure to recognize that it was, largely—as, indeed, this one is—a great civil war, which must determine whether we are to be ruled from the top or must have government responsible to the people . . . I want to give you the new motive for industry and for life. I suggest that at the end of the war, and indeed during the war, we accept social security as the main motive of all our national life."

Mr. Bevin's statements are alarming, coming at a time when the people have already manifested their disillusionment in the Churchill government.

Talk of revolution in England had been notoriously absent. The last time the British people heard talk of revolution was in the era of the World War (1916-17), when the Socialists and Laborites tried to sue for peace.

* * *

Such top notch statesmen as Hore Belisha, Arthur Greenwood, and others, have criticized the government's conduct of the war. These spokesmen pointed out that Britain relies too much upon American aid, if they expect that the United States will become "a second arsenal" for Britain!

Hore Belisha pointed out that the British must first insure that America is able to transport essential war materials, even in American ships.

The Minister of Supply announced that Britain's losses at sea were comparable to those suffered in the World War era of unrestricted U-boat attack; that merchant ships were not being built or bought fast enough to compensate for these losses; and that Britons must be prepared to feel the privations of war, especially in those foods which were imported.

One Laborite spoke out in Parliament and said that in this war of night terror, wanton destruction, wholesale death and national suffering, neither England nor Germany would win; but that "Stalin, the watcher in the kremlin, would be the victor!"

He watches with glee and satisfaction two great peoples of the world bomb each other into annihiliation; and he awaits only the proper moment to step in and extend his world empire of the proletariat, this Minister said.

Outspoken opponents of the Churchill government emphasized that England has no adequate protection against night bombing; air raid shelters are poor and in many cities non-existent; and defense preparations have lagged due to the German bombings.

Such straightforward criticism, unanswered and unopposed, indicates that the British are not satisfied with their government's war efforts. Despite changes of Cabinet and reshuffling of positions in the defense effort, the British people are not satisfied with results.

* * *

Mr. Arthur Purvis, chief of the British Purchasing Commission in America, lately in London, spoke emphatically about the problems of his commission.

He emphasized that the British government has actually spent about $2-billion in the United States for the purchase of planes, ships and war materials, and that $2-billion more were already ordered. Hence, Britain's wealth in American securities — reputedly about $4-billion — is practically exhausted.

It was pointed out that the Dominion of Canada had about $1,400,000,000 but that most of this was spent in Canada's preparations to defend herself.

Thus Purvis' statements indicated that Britain faces an immediate financial crisis unless she can arrange a loan of cash or credit with America.

* * *

The British people are already feeling the stringency of this financial depression. Besides exorbitant taxes on necessities, the people have been forced to give the government a percentage of their wages and income according to the provisions of the *Keynes Plan.*

The English have not thus far seen any results of their sacrifices and sufferings. Naturally, they are resentful.

Former Ambassador Joseph Kennedy in his recent all-too-frank interview, which provoked such a storm of controversy here and abroad, described conditions in Britain exactly — even to prophesying that a National Socialistic revolution was in the offing.

Although British conservatives, the "ruling class," have violently castigated Mr. Kennedy, the fact remains that the American ambassador *expressed the thoughts and sentiments of the British public at large.*

The conduct of the war, the reorganization of finance, the preparation of war materials, provisions for adequate defense, and the rebuilding of the morale of the British people are several of the factors which will produce, inevitably, a change in the British government and economy.

Churchill, the Conservative, will go to make way for Ernie Bevin, the Laborite. Indeed, this prediction was made weeks ago in these columns—at the time of Bevin's advancement to the "Inner Cabinet."

* * *

Although the government of England has been apparently conservative and democratic, yet its economy has been Fabian Socialist. A study of the conditions in prewar England indicate that by a system of confiscatory taxation England's landed aristocracy has been put out of existence.

(Continued on Page 8)

A 'New' Leadership

NO MATTER who wins the war, the "world will not resemble the world of 1939."

The speaker was Mr. William L. Batt, deputy commissioner of the industrial materials division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, speaking before a dinner of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he is a former president.

"If Britain is victorious," said Mr. Batt, "it will be because of a new kind of leadership — a leadership of the working people.

"I want to go on record right here with the assertion that capitalistic imperialism and individual control of great financial and economic power is as dead in England today as the feudal system!"

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Comment

(Continued from Page 7)

One family after another, and one great estate after another, went into the oblivion of government confiscation.

The government instituted a "planned economy," forerunner of America's New Deal, and established controls of production, transportation and consumption similar to those of America's alphabetical agencies.

Because of high prices, the high cost of living and excessive taxation, various so-called "Fascist" groups sprung into existence, many of them directing their energies against the British financial and commercial imperialists who had *appropriated* the noble names of Britain's gentry.

Anti-Semitism sprung up in various organizations, which found ready support in Britain's once landed gentry and among the oppressed common people.

Some British economists have even made bold to maintain that Britain should adopt an economy modeled after the State Socialism of Germany!

The editors of the *New Statesman and Nation* wrote:

"People are again asking, 'Where do we go from here?' . . . You can't ask democracy to fight for 1932 or 1937 or 1938. You can't point to 3-million unemployed . . . to holocausts and to dismantled shipyards, and call that *the democratic way of life* . . . Their function should be to use this situation in which employers themselves realize the need of far-reaching change for the benefit of the common man . . . They have in this war a unique opportunity. Where do our leaders stand? In particular, where do the Labor leaders stand? . . . Does Mr. Bevin in fact, ever meet Mr. Atlee and Mr. Greenwood to discuss the concerted measures needed in the transition to socialism during the war?"

* * *

Thus, Britons were roughly divided into two classes: the "ruling class" which sought an alliance with Red Soviet Russia, based on the common understanding of Marxian socialism; and the "ruled class," which violently opposed any co-operation or co-ordination with Communist Russia.

Even now, a majority of the British people are violently opposed to their government's attempts to gain the alliance of Soviet Russia in the war against the "New Order"; for they recognize that co-operation with the U.S.S.R. in war will mean domination by Stalin's Communists in peace.

Before the Chamberlain appeasement at Munich, the British people expressed their opposition to a war fought for Czechoslovakia, Soviet Russia's ally.

The British knew then that the government was not prepared to wage war. According to official statistics, lately revealed, Great Britain's sole defense consisted of *"one modern Spitfire, three Hurricane fighters and seven anti-aircraft guns!"*

Hence, the Chamberlain "appeasement" was a popular—and necessary—move. At that time, too, various outstanding British authors publicized facts about Czechoslovakia, which dissuaded the people from fighting for the independence and sovereignty of that post-war regime.

Various patriotic societies and organizations among the English populace were established to prevent the socialization of Britain. Some of these organizations even compiled a "death list of British imperialists" who, supposedly, had betrayed the people of England.

The British people learned the shocking truth *that their own munitions makers had armed Germany;* steel tycoons had sold machines and armorers steel to Germany; financial barons had loaned Germany money to underwrite the cost of arming and waging war; British plane manufacturers had co-operated closely with German plane manufacturers; and a British submarine factory in Holland had taught Germans the *technique* of mass production of U-boats.

The English people suffered a great disillusionment when they learned that many of these greedy and selfish imperialists were supposedly British patriots high in government circles.

Naturally, the British people thought that "the classes" had betrayed them. Now "the masses," in Britain—as elsewhere in the world—are threatening to seize power and to destroy government by aristocracy—intellectual, social, financial or family.

The British movement is only symptomatic of the great change going on in all nations of the world at the present time, even in Soviet Russia and Germany and Italy.

The English masses realize that some drastic change must be made in Britain's economy, government, society and institutions if England is to survive.

Socialism in its various modifications—Communism, National Socialism and Fascism — is a people's defense mechanism against bankruptcy and insolvency in human efforts.

Thus, in a spirit of desperation begotten by the destruction, death and suffering of war, the British people are searching for a new system which will lighten these burdens or at least permit them to bear these burdens with resignation and assurance.

If the war continues, in spite of the many efforts to make a Christmas peace, Britain surely will undergo a revolution.

This revolution may be peaceful or warlike, shortlived or long drawn out, confined to certain sections of England or widespread, but its results *will be permanent changes in finance, government, society, and production.*

Refugee Church Robber

POSING as a former professor of languages in Germany, a refugee giving the name of "Klein" arrived in San Francisco a year ago last September.

He was said to have been employed until recently at Villanova College.

A month ago, "Prof. Klein" popped up in Boston where he was arrested after paying a visit to a pawn shop.

Investigation subsequently disclosed that the reputed refugee professor, as his contribution to American culture, had stolen a $3,000 chalice from the Queen of the Miraculous Medal Chapel at St. Joseph's College.

Workers Forced To Pay for Jobs

IN ONE Eastern state an American Federation of Labor unit holding a closed shop contract is reported to have forced non-union workmen to pay as much as $80 for jobs on a defense project.

Job seekers belonging to the A.F. of L., but to out-of-state locals, were required to pay the difference between their local initiation fee and the $80 charged by the union allegedly holding the Government contract.

Workers unable, or unwilling, to comply with the demand were barred from work.

At New Kensington, Pa., 7,500 employes of the Aluminum Company of America were called out on strike because a worker allegedly threatened a C.I.O. union collector who sought payment of $12 of delinquent union dues.

Granting for the sake of argument that a worker did threaten a union dues collector, why should 7,500 men go on strike?

As a result of the strike, the plant was closed and production of airplane supplies, and other vital defense equipment, was halted.

At Camp Grant, Illinois, the A.F.L. union is reported to be collecting initiation fees ranging from $50 to $100 for granting job seekers the opportunity of working on a Government construction project. That is allegedly in accordance with an agreement between the A.F.L. and the contractor.

Officials of the C.I.O. United Construction Workers Union charge that the A.F.L. will reap a harvest of about $350,000 from these tactics.

The practice was denounced in Congress recently by Representative Clare Hoffman of Michigan, who declared:

"Apparently the C.I.O. complaint is not based upon the denial of the constitutional and basic right of an American citizen to work in defense of his country, but rather upon the fact that the money collected goes to the A.F.L. instead of to the C.I.O.

"One day, one place the C.I.O. levies tribute upon the hapless worker. Another day, at another place, the A.F.L. is the collecting agency, as at Fort Custer, in Michigan."

Hoffman charged that a common laborer there must pay $25 "for the privilege of working"; that the fee for a carpenter is $45!

"At no time," he said, "is there any assurance that the man paying the sum will continue to hold his job for any definite period."

It is the contention of SOCIAL JUSTICE that every American worker should be free to decide for himself whether he wishes to join a union and what union. We always shall defend his right to join a union.

When a man prefers membership in a union, he and his fellows should have the right to organize and bargain collectively.

On the other hand, it certainly is undemocratic to compel a man to join a union of which he disapproves.

It is un-American to deprive a man of his inalienable right to work, or charge him a fee for the privilege of a job.

A laboring man should be the first to champion the principle that in a free country like the United States man has a right to work—a right not qualified by the payment of tribute to any group not of his own choosing.

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Comment

Dissension in Italy

DISSENSION and disaffection within Italy, whipped up by Italy's recent reversals, threaten to become so serious that Italy now contemplates a radical change in government, economy and diplomacy.

For years, many Italians have been vigorously anti-German and anti-Nazi. Many Fascists split with Mussolini when, under the reported influence of his daughter, Countess Ciano, he became the junior partner in the Axis corporation.

Ciano's diplomacy has been especially distasteful to the militarists; for the military leaders realize that Ciano always has come off "second best" in conference with Germany's von Ribbentrop.

Goering's refusal to send the German army and air force to the rescue of the Italian army, which bogged down in Albania and Egypt proved to be the "blow-off" for Italy's Fascist critics.

For weeks, Fascist newspapers have been threatening gossipers, rumor creators and dissension spreaders.

Farinacci went the full way in attacking Army Chief Badoglio, the hero of Ethiopia, when he was removed from the supreme command in a great shake-up to make way for another and less known military leader.

Fascist newspapers indicate that an element exists within Italy which is creating popular criticism of the government's conduct of the war.

Drastic rationing of food and fat, military defeats, Italy's failure to profit thus far in the war, have been the three factors most disturbing to the Italian populace, which decidedly did not favor this war.

* * *

It is now known that Prince Umberto, who is decidedly popular with the people and the military leaders, recently gathered together a group of Italy's outstanding anti-Fascists-royalty, the military caste and liberals.

This group reportedly formulated an *ultimatum* which is to be handed to Mussolini in the very near future.

Il Duce, these sources say, will be commanded by the King to withdraw from the Axis and to sue for a separate peace with England, or resign as Minister of many portfolios.

The *clique* is said to have chosen Marshal Badoglio to be Mussolini's successor.

It is now known that the defeat of Italian armies in Egypt was due to General Graziani's refusal to advance from Sidi Barrani and attack British strongholds in Egypt; since he could not get needed reinforcements and the Italian fleet could not guard his lines of communication.

Graziani, Mussolini's favorite general, was afraid to carry out his command because of disaffection among the troops who had been told that Mussolini had "executed three of Italy's leading generals," and that the Italian armies in Albania had been routed, and that the Italian navy could not be relied upon to protect the lines of communication.

* * *

Meantime, Pope Pius, it was reported, had officially notified the radio companies and the Italian government that he would not impart his papal blessing to the world or ask prayers for Italy, unless Italy had concluded her war with Greece by Christmas Day.

From the very beginning, the Sovereign Pontiff has opposed the Fascist plans to attack Greece, and has frequently expressed his official condemnation of Italy's "aggression."

Since the beginning of the war in Greece the Fascists have censored all papal pronouncements, except those pertaining to purely spiritual and religious matters and have "watched" all Bishops from conquered countries now resident in Rome.

Members of the Catholic hierarchy from Poland, Holland, Belgium and France, who are now in Rome, are in the "protective custody" of the Italian secret police, and their every action is under surveillance.

* * *

The Italians have an expression which describes their entire philosophy of life: "Mussolini is a man, he will die; the House of Savoy is an institution, it will never die."

The Italian populace is deeply devoted to Prince Umberto and the likelihood is that Umberto would become the royal dictator of post-war Italy; while Marshal Badoglio would be the military dictator.

That Mussolini fears the possibility of such a *coup* is evident in the thundering and threatening denunciations of his controlled press, in the purging of three generals for alleged "anti-Fascist" activities and in the recent general shake-up of the army and navy.

The fly in the ointment, some other commentators say, is that Mussolini in an effort to save the dictatorship may call in German troops to establish a military protectorate over Italy, of much the same general type as has been established in Roumania.

If Mussolini resigns, or Italy withdraws from the Axis, there is indeed a possibility that Germany would attack Italy, actuated by the fact of Italy's military weakness and tactical inferiority.

If and when Italy signs a separate peace with England, Germany must try to control the Mediterranean. The only possibility of establishing such a control would be to preserve Mussolini and his regime in power, even if it meant the ruthless massacre of all anti-Fascists, in a manner patterned after the notorious Nazi and Iron Guardist "purges."

* * *

Britain realizes that there is a real weakness in the Italian system; because for weeks British statesmen have been calling for an "all out" war with Italy in the hope of forcing Italy to withdraw from the war.

The British and the French, even of Vichy, and of the Near East, are co-operating to give Italy a merciless beating by sea, air and land, thus acknowledging that Italy is the weak spot in the "Fascistern."

At the present writing, Mussolini's African empire is in dire straits, and Italians will never forget the sacrifices made to acquire the beginnings of empire in Ethiopia, Libya, Eritraea and Somaliland. Italian land forces have been left to the mercy of British troops; because Italian planes have been grounded for lack of fuel and Italian supply ships are locked in their harbors.

Churchill Appeal a 'Dud'

AS IF to cap some expected victory of the British "fifth columnists" in Italy, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's broadcast appealed to the Italian people, monarchy and army to overthrow Mussolini, betray the Axis, and enter into a separate peace with Great Britain.

Although much of this may parallel the wishful thinking of an anti-Mussolini faction of Italians themselves, its effect — coming from Churchill in England — was not exactly what British diplomacy had hoped for.

Churchill's words, for example, included this:

"We were the champions of the Italian *risorgimento.*

"We were *the partisans of Garibaldi, the admirers of Mazzini and Cavour!"*

These words are painfully reminiscent of another day of strife in a divided Italy.

And it was a "tip-off" on the identity of the anti-Christian gang behind the movement to do Italy's "democratic" thinking for her now.

It seems to a disinterested observer at this distance from the scene, that Churchill's *coup* has missed fire.

King Victor Emmanuel's Christmas message had asserted that *"no obstacle and no difficulty may halt the glorious rise of Italy."*

Dr. Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of Count Ciano's newspaper, the *Leghorn Telegrafo,* denounced Churchill's attempt to subvert Italians already sadly divided.

Ansaldo asserted that Italy's two war aims are:

First, "to keep our word of honor with Germany"; and second, *"to shake off the humiliation of always being threatened by England,* bottled up in the Mediterranean and stopped."

Something 'Phony'

Few public utterances made during the year that has just ended will go down in history as so significant as Mr. Henry Ford's famous interview.

"I hope neither side wins," said Mr. Ford. "I don't think either side will win.

"If neither side wins, and America is the 'big brother' and makes them quit this senseless fighting, that will put an end to war. Then the people may go back to work and produce for their own benefit and the benefit of their countries.

"I think this is going to be the last war, for whoever wins, will lose, paradoxical as that may sound.

"Ignorance — not fear — is the cause of war. Here we have two civilized nations, England and Germany, throwing bombs day and night upon innocent women and children.

"It is almost unbelievable; it is without sense or reason.

"There is something 'phony' about this war!

"WHO created it? And what is it for?

"If it were not *for the pure ignorance of the people,* they would find out what is behind it all.

"No individual can do much about a world situation, but we all can do our part in educating ourselves to the true state of affairs."

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For Peace in America

No Foreign War Committee Forms

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE and his fellow jingoists on the "Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies" are beginning to encounter stiff opposition to their campaign to push the United States into Britain's war.

For several months the *America First Committee,* headed by General Robert E. Wood, has been waging a gallant counter-attack against the pro-war propangada of the White Anglophiles.

Now that patriotic work is being intensified by the *No Foreign War Committee,* led by Verne Marshall, who announced recently that the new group would launch a nation-wide drive to educate America in favor of peace.

Convinced that the White Committee is leading the United States toward war, Mr. Marshall, a World War veteran and editor of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, *Gazette,* declared that he would utilize the radio, press, outdoor advertising and mass meetings on a national scale to counteract the war mongering interventionists.

His initial step in this direction was a full-page advertisement in the *New York Times* on December 23, duplicated in 50 papers throughout the nation.

* * *

The advertisement asserted that *"The best Christmas gift for your family would be a safe and sane America.*

"The best protection you possibly can give your children on this tense Christmas Day of 1940 would be complete independence and freedom from the perils of international political intrigue against the peace and security of their country and yours."

Referring, apparently, to the "all-out" aid to Great Britain which is stripping America of its vital defense equipment, the message continues:

"We are giving away our national substance, exactly as we gave it away in 1917-18. And to what purpose?

"Soon we may be at total war again unless you spring into immediate action in defense of all the traditions of a free America, as handed down to us by such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Patrick Henry, Abraham Lincoln and a host of great patriots. They never could have dreamed that those things to which they dedicated their lives might one day be sacrificed to satisfy the lust for political and economic power of the governments and men who are the real makers of great wars."

The "ad" exhorted Americans to "Help the *No Foreign War Committee* NOW in its fight, to the last ditch, to prevent the interventionists of 1940 from bringing upon the world a calamity such as it never has known before, by dragging the greatest nation of them all down to the wreckage which inevitably follows total war."

The coast-to-coast "ad" assertedly was paid for by the Cedar Rapids *Gazette,* but it appealed for contributions because, "We cannot much longer compete alone against the resources supporting the William Allen White Committee . . . Our funds will be inadequate unless there is a substantial aid at once, from patriotic Americans."

Mr. Marshall, who signed the "ad," urged readers to "write or wire President Roosevelt, your Senators and Representatives, that you are expecting them, as your governmental servants, to keep this country out of any foreign war."

* * *

In press interviews prior to publication of the advertisement, Mr. Marshall assailed President Roosevelt's plan to finance production of British arms as a movement "deliberately calculated" to put the United States into such a position that war with Germany would be inevitable.

He also attacked Representatives Sol Bloom of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Andrew J. May of Kentucky, head of House Military Affairs Committee, for advocating repeal of the *Neutrality* and the *Johnson Acts,* barring loans to Great Britain.

Citing as proof that the White Committee conceals its real war intentions under a cloak of words, Marshall declared that in correspondence with Emporia's alleged sage, he had been assured that Editor White "opposed" American participation in war.

"But a few weeks ago," Marshall pointed out, "I heard him say at a luncheon attended by hundreds of New Yorkers *that it is time for our country to take sides in this war,* and he proposed a resolution should be introduced in Congress for the purpose of giving the Administration a free hand in dealing with aggressors, tyrants and dictators anywhere in the world.

"Mr. White *either did not mean what he said in his letters to me, or what he said at that luncheon . . .*"

* * *

Marshall expressed the view that, due to the efforts of White and of President Roosevelt, events of 1940 are strikingly parallel to those of 1917.

The movement to involve the United States in the World War took form just as the present pro-British campaign is developing, he said.

In the early stages of the first great conflict there was no mention of military help for the Allies. Financial aid and supplies were sufficient, America was told at the time.

Lord Balfour and Marshall Joffre of the Allied Commissions prepared the way for American entrance into the war exactly as President Roosevelt and the White Committee are doing now, Marshall asserted.

"Balfour told the United States — its people and Government — that all the Allies needed then to win the war was ample credit in the United States and war materials and supplies. Balfour said, 'we do not need your man power.' Commitments were made by the Government, giving the Allies unlimited credit in the United States.

"Joffre followed his assignment by modestly proposing that the United States send at least one division of fighting men to France. He explained that even if that division went overseas for training behind the lines as a symbol of American strength, it would greatly encourage the fighting men of the Allied armies, and so that division went across and became 2-million men, with 2-million more men in training in the United States."

Editor Marshall has pledged to work unceasingly to prevent a recurrence of that catastrophe and to show Americans "how brazenly they once again are being played for suckers."

* * *

True Americans, whose first concern is for the welfare of this country, rather than Great Britain, will welcome and support the activities of the militant Mr. Marshall and his *No Foreign War Committee.*

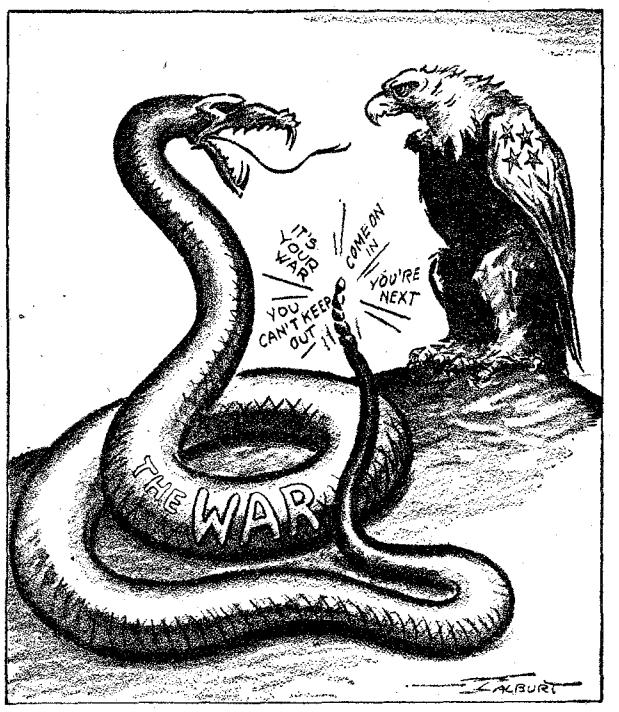
That the Iowa editor is admirably equipped for the responsibility thrust upon him is evidenced by the fact that his crusade against graft in his home state once won the Pulitzer prize.

William Allen White apparently has considerable respect for the Iowan's prowess. Without exaggeration it might be said he fears the man. He recently ducked Marshall's challenge to debate the issue of aid to Britain.

If White is so certain of the logic, the fairness and the sound Americanism of his plot to involve the United States in another British power war, why is he reluctant to discuss the issues publicly with a competent opponent?

The answer probably is that, deep down in his heart "Bill" White knows that his "cause" is inconsistent with American national interests, and that his specious arguments will crumble under the assault of truth and logic.

Looking Into the Snake's Eyes



—From The Pittsburgh Press

Big Money Behind White's War-Mongers

IF, as William Allen White insists, his committee merely is "giving expression to existing public opinion" rather than attempting to sway it, he has been spending a great deal of money unnecessarily.

Since the organization was formed last May it has used $233,000 to carry its pro-

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Two Comments from the 'Rock'

Father Coughlin—Honesty

THE ROCK is an illustrated monthly magazine published by the Jesuit Fathers in Hong Kong.

The Jesuits—both as individuals and as a consolidated group of priests—have manifested their patriotism at all times for the country in which they dwell and for the flag under which they live.

Moreover, no group inside the Catholic Church has exemplified a clearer supranatural concept of Christianity than have these same sons of St. Ignatius.

Appreciating that *The Rock Magazine* is edited by Jesuits who respect the Union Jack of Great Britain, we reproduce two comments: one on "Father Coughlin," and the other on "Honesty."

Both of these articles are illuminating, particularly to Father Coughlin's fellow religionists resident in America.

We quote *The Rock*:

"We hold no special brief for Fr. Coughlin, the American 'Radio Priest,' but we confess that we are tired of seeing his picture reproduced in one of our evening papers with references to him as 'anti-Semitic.' Fr. Coughlin is not anti-Semitic, and the cry of anti-Semitism that is raised in the United States and in all English-speaking countries is 99 per cent Leftist prejudice and political abuse, and the small amount of anti-Semitism that exists is negligible in comparison with the very large volume of anti-Christianity, and especially anti-Catholicity, which receives no reproof.

"We hold, we repeat, no special brief for Fr. Coughlin, because in propounding certain views on political and economic questions he is merely exercising his undoubted right as a citizen and is not speaking as a representative of the Catholic Church.

"Whether he is right or not in his political views, whether he is right or not in his economic views, is no concern of ours—we only know that he has not erred against Catholic teaching or committed any breach of Church discipline. The light of publicity which is thrown on him and the venom of his opponents which pursues him have had this effect at least, that they have proved him to be a priest of exemplary life.

"He has the consent of his ecclesiastical superiors for anything that he does—a consent, however, which does not necessarily mean approval, but which is a guarantee that he has not in his activities done anything which merits ecclesiastical censure.

"We have met priests of his diocese, some of whom approve of his activities and others who do not, but all were agreed on declaring him a worthy priest.

"Another thing that can be said of him is that he has done more than any one man in the United States to put Catholic social teaching before the public—though he has not confined himself to this—and he has made it clear that the sympathy of the Catholic Church is with the workers and the poor and not with the upholders of unrestricted capitalism.

"While we hold no special brief for Fr. Coughlin, we hold in the interest of religion and in the interest of justice a brief for every priest who is unjustifiably attacked and slandered, for we know only too well that an attack which is made on an individual priest is very soon passed on to the whole Church.

"Fr. Coughlin has been attacked and slandered, and as he has been made to appear as the leader and mouthpiece of many thousands of American Catholics, they are therefore by implication attacked whenever he is attacked. In attacking him on the ground of 'anti-Semitism' he is attacked not merely as a simple individual but as a Catholic priest, and, it is always cunningly suggested, as a representative of many among the Catholic clergy and laity who are presumed to think in unison with him.

"So the attack on Fr. Coughlin becomes to a certain degree an attack on the Catholic Church.

* * *

"Here we interpose a remark. There have been numerous angry comments in the papers on the fact that Fr. Coughlin has not been condemned by the Pope or by his own Bishop. It is strange that such comments should be made, for the people who talk most about the need of silencing Fr. Coughlin are just those who, when it suits their purpose, condemn the Catholic Church for stifling expressions of opinion and restricting the liberty of its subjects.

"They cannot have it both ways, and the instance of Fr. Coughlin demonstrates two facts: first that the Church allows full liberty to its members, priests as well as people, where they do not abuse this liberty in such a way as to endanger the general good; and second, that Fr. Coughlin is therefore proved not to have erred in the manner in which his anti-Semitic-ridden critics would have us believe he has. If he had said or done half of that of which his critics accuse him he would have been condemned long ago.

"It is the charge of anti-Semitism that is at the base of the whole attack, but a secondary cause is also the fact that he is a Catholic priest. The instigators of the 'smear' campaign know that they can count on the support of all the bigoted anti-Catholic press to give publicity to any charges, true or false, that are made against a priest.

"The charge of anti-Semitism is flagrantly untrue. This is not a mere matter of opinion, it is a question of fact. Fr. Coughlin's radio addresses are published verbatim, and the files of the paper which supports him, though actually he neither owns nor edits it, are open to inspection.

"He has made no attack on Jews—never an attack of the kind that is made on Catholics again and again without provoking any comment. What he has done is to point to the fact that there is a Jewish problem, that an exceptionally high percentage of Jews have taken part in Communist activities, and in directing Communist affairs wherever they have taken a cruel and persecuting turn, and that it is to be expected of those Jews who disapprove of it to give the same proof of their disapproval as they expect from Catholics and all other classes of men whenever Jews are attacked.

"This is the whole of Fr. Coughlin's 'anti-Semitism.' What he refuses to do is to give preferential treatment to Jews, which is precisely what the spokesmen for Jews in America demand.

"When Jews are attacked, in Germany, Palestine or anywhere else, Catholics are circularized at once, asking them to appear at meetings, to protest, and to beg that help should be given. But when Catholics are attacked, as they were with particular foulness and violence in Mexico and in Spain, practically no Jews will lift a finger to help, though they control a large section of the press, but on the contrary they take in large numbers an active part in supporting the persecutors. Yet they wish Catholics never to mention this, and call them 'anti-Semitic' if they do.

* * *

"A well-known author, not a Catholic, Mr. Douglas Reed, whose anti-Hitler book, *'Insanity Fair'* was sold widely in the United States a few years ago, wrote another book *'Disgrace Abounding,'* dealing with present day affairs. This book devoted a few chapters to the Jewish problem, calling attention to the fact that the number of Jews who engage in shady and anti-national and anti-religious activities is considerable, so considerable in fact that one naturally wants to know why it should be so.

"Merely to state this was at once labelled 'anti-Semitism,' and the result was that the American publishers refused to handle the book, even though, on account of the success of the previous volume, it had been accepted for publication before it was written. One publisher, not a Jew, declared that no firm dare publish it, since Jews control 90 per cent of the press of the United States, and would combine to ruin any publisher who issued it.

"But there is never any difficulty in getting a publisher for anti-Catholic books in the United States, and it has been a conspicuous fact for several years that almost every such book that now appears in the United States comes from a Jewish publishing house.

"There *is* a Jewish problem; that fact is clear to anyone who is familiar with conditions in the United States. There is no hostility towards Jews in any English-speaking country, but neither too is there any immunity for them from criticism if they give grounds for it. They give grounds for it

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Polls vs. Truth

A RECENT issue of the Gallup Poll states that 42 per cent of the American population *now believe that America did right in entering the first World War.*

Thirty-nine per cent think it was a mistake.

Nineteen per cent had no opinion.

Three and a half years ago the Gallup Poll reported that 64 per cent of the population believed America had been wrong in joining the conflict, while only 28 per cent said our intervention was in our best interests.

Since the majority of the people always are supposed to be right in a democracy, what was wrong three and a half years ago is now right.

In other words, truth is no longer eternal but relative.

History, however, not opinion polls, will show where the truth lies in regard to our entry into the war of 1914-18.

The real value of the recent Gallup Poll is the way it proves that *"the people" can be made to think along any channels public opinion manipulators desire.*

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Comment

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in many places, especially in the United States, by being associated in large numbers with activities which are anti-social and are perversive of Christian morality.

"It is justifiable to condemn these men, and that is not anti-Semitism. To condemn the whole Jewish people because of the activity of these men, that would be anti-Semitism, but it is something of which Fr. Coughlin is not guilty.

"There are a hundred Jews in the United States who have left themselves a thousand times more open to the charge of anti-Christian activity than Fr. Coughlin has to the charge of anti-Semitism, yet if one of these is condemned the cry of anti-Semitism is raised, while anyone who wishes to do so believes himself free to attack Fr. Coughlin.

"When papers lend themselves to this biased method of acting it is necessary for intelligent readers not to allow themselves to be misled, and to open their eyes to see what 'anti-' is really present."

* * *

Honesty

THE SECOND comment from *The Rock,* to which we refer, is entitled simply, *"Honesty."*

Without editorial comment of our own—it needing none—we quote it:

"Honesty is a humble virtue. It is never the subject of heroic phrases such as glorify justice and courage. The fact that it is honor reduced to practice is not enough to ennoble it. It is only when it is depicted as something bluff and hearty that is regarded even as manly; and in fact it is hardly ever mentioned except in connection with the lower branches of trade, with mere huckstering. But the fact that it is not mentioned does not mean that it is regarded as unnecessary, but rather that it is taken for granted.

"One may comment on a writer for his poetry or his vigor of style, but not for his good grammar—that is taken for granted. It is the same with honesty.

"Yet it is not wise to take much for granted in our day when values are all upset and principles are at a discount. Lenin said that murder was all right provided you did it in a good cause; and many hold Lenin to be a good model, if not exactly an honorable man, so it is dangerous to act as if we were living in a world in which people acted and spoke and wrote honestly.

"Indeed, it would be not only dangerous but foolish, for with propaganda blaring all around us we are all the potential victims of those who want to make us believe what they would like to be true rather than what is actually true.

"It is a generally accepted convention in the crooked world of today that small things do not matter when big issues are at stake. The hawker who proclaims the imaginary virtues of his medicine is called a charlatan, but the patent medicine manufacturer who in a full-page advertisement claims much greater virtues in much more exaggerated terms for a mixture that is sold at 500 per cent profit is a business magnate and a captain of industry and a super salesman and one who knows what the public wants. So the man who has big political ideas to sell the public is not scrupulous about the way in which he advertises his wares, and the unfortunate thing is that the number of such men is legion.

* * *

"It is one of the less admirable qualities of democracy that everyone is free to define it for himself and then accuse others of being enemies of democracy if they do not agree with him. But all that this proves is that the democratic system, as represented by many of its noisiest champions, is more concerned with freedom of speech than freedom of action.

"But freedom of speech should not mean freedom to speak as an oracle. Private judgment applied to public welfare is excellent as long as it confines itself to the matter of mere opinion; if it pretends to go further it is humbug, if it attempts to go further *it brings chaos.*

"In a free country everyone can say what he thinks the traffic laws should be. If he acts as if his views had superseded those fixed by some authority quite outside his influence he will produce nothing but confusion. But if he talks as if his views were going to prevail over all other views and are henceforth to be the authentic traffic laws, then he has either deluded himself or is trying to delude others.

"At the present time views on things much more important than traffic laws are expressed with a freedom and a boldness that would be interesting if they were just regarded as expressions of private opinion, but when they are put forward as statements of fact or quoted by propagandists as authentic views, the whole question of honesty becomes one of supreme importance.

"Unfortunately, too many act on that false principle that small things do not matter when big issues are at stake.

"They take on themselves to deal with big issues and they tacitly claim immunity from principles that govern human conduct.

"Cavour admitted that he did things as a public man that he would not have regarded as justified if he were acting as a private individual, and in these democratic days when so many have wisdom to dispense, and believe that it is to their country's interest that they should make it known, very many depart from the standards of honesty when trying to influence policy or guide public opinion.

"Take, for example, this question of war aims that is one of the most serious problems in the world at the present time. The whole Western world is divided into two warring camps, each pledged to the destruction of the other.

"One has made its aim quite clear. It is to run the world as a big department store, universal providers under one management, with all rivals snuffed out of existence, but with abundant social amenities for the employees, sports clubs, rest houses, sick benefits, vacation trips—everything that everyone wants, provided no one is imprudent enough to want anything that the management does not want for him, and spies in abundance to ensure that no one develop a will of his own. It would be a completely planned existence, planned down to the smallest detail by a group of men who have reduced pitiless despotism to an exact science.

"That is one alternative. What is the other? Anything rather than the tyranny, the other side replies—it is enough that we destroy the tyrants who want to put humanity into strait-jackets, who will not let men call their souls their own, who want to grade races according to standards of their own and deny equality as well as liberty to mankind.

"Is that enough? Opinions are inevitably divided on that point.

"Some will say: It is time enough to think of the future when the menace is destroyed; it is perfectly useless to attempt any plan until that is done, and, as people are certain to disagree about details, it is better to avoid the discussion of anything that would distract us from the issue in hand, or introduce any division amongst us when we need every ounce of our united strength to achieve our present purpose. In other words: Let us win the war, and then, as for the peace, the new spirit created by the war will survive and make everything all right, or at the worst we shall muddle through somehow.

"This is quite a definite position. It is that of the Prime Minister and of many other eminent men, and therefore it will be defended by many as a perfectly tenable one. But what is not defensible is the pretense that there is a positive as well as a negative aim in the present war, and the attempt based on this to give a halo of justification to anything that anyone may choose to do, on the ground that it helps the war. And what is equally unjustifiable is to put forward certain objects as aims, or as part of the war effort, and then use them as cloaks for something just as harmful as the perverse aims against which the nations are fighting. These things are being done, and it is no part of anyone's loyalty to a cause however necessary or however noble to turn a blind eye to them or be a party to their continuance.

* * *

A 'Crusade'

"Many have spoken nobly about the aims of the Allies in the present war. The Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, (the new Ambassador to the United States) has expressed himself openly and courageously as one to whom duty as a Christian comes before everything else, and he called on all to *'march together in this crusade for Christianity.'*

"It is an excellent sentiment, but unfortunately Christian sentiments do not of themselves make up a Christian policy, and still less can the expression of one man's opinion be taken as the policy of the whole government or the whole nation. This speech in fact evoked ridicule from such an organ of popular opinion as the London *Daily Mirror,* which referred to it as an example of 'the semi-Bible-punching type of speech,' and welcomed as a contrast to it one that was 'really live and virile.'

"Mr. H. G. Wells, who went on a 'good will' tour to the United States opened his goodwill campaign, on the day he landed, by a savage attack on Lord Halifax for bringing God into his speeches and thereby endangering friendship with godless Russia.

"As there is much more of Wells than of Halifax in the papers, and, therefore, we may assume, much more agreement with his point of view in the Great Britain of today, we must take for granted that, however much many people would like to see the war conducted as a Crusade it would be incorrect to say that this is the wish of the majority or the spirit in which it is being conducted.

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Comment

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"When the Crusaders went out to recover the Holy Places from the hands of the infidel they were not indifferent as to the hands into which they would next fall. They took good care that they did not fall into the hands of other, and perhaps worse, infidels.

"So in the present war it is not enough to rescue society from the danger of Nazi oppression if the war is to be regarded as a Crusade; there must be some assurance that the war has a positive aim as well, and that it is an aim which can be the foundation of a lasting peace, not merely in the victorious countries but in the whole world.

' ' '

"In one week-end in the middle of last month three Hong Kong papers published articles by well-known men of very different points of view, all of them insisting on the necessity of a statement of aims about the peace program that will follow the war. One of the writers was Roy Sherwood, the American Christian Science journalist, whose views probably influence very few but generally reflect those of many. The second was Compton Mackenzie, novelist and Catholic, and the third Harold Laski, economist and Socialist.

"Naturally each of these three men had a different reason for asking for a statement of aims, but the fact that they all agreed in declaring it absolutely necessary at least indicates that there is some reason for the demand.

"Now it might seem clever strategy on the part of a government to ignore all appeals such as these and so keep the people who made them still working together, and all living in the hope that their particular desires will be fulfilled after the war, but that would be just the solution of temporizing politicians and the matter is altogether, too grave for this kind of handling.

"The latest of the Cooks-touring lecturers who visited Hong Kong and poured out platitudes at the public expense declared that the people in England were altogether too busy to think of the future, and that when a fire is raging one does not plan about what one will do when it is put out. But if the fire is on a boat in a stormy sea when the whole framework seems in danger of being burned out, then it would be sheer insanity not to have a care for the future.

"Chaos does not stand still until people have time to deal with it, and it is precisely because they fear the rush of events when once the artificial pressure imposed by the war is removed, that those who realize the changes that the past year has brought are anxious for something to be said and done now.

"One consequence of the existing vague, happy-go-lucky attitude towards the political, social and economic reorganization that has to come is that while some are resting in the calm assumption that there will be a return to something very like the *status quo* before the war, others are availing of the opportunity to work underground and prepare the way for the future, which would be very far from that for which the majority of people are led to believe that the war is being waged, and very different from a condition of things that would be the foundation of a lasting peace.

"A steady pressure towards the Left is being exerted in a score of different ways, and though some pretend not to see it, *it is a movement as dangerous as the advance of a hostile army*, and unless it is checked in time even the greatest of victories will have been won in vain.

"What concerns us chiefly at the moment is the way in which the pressure is being exerted. It is being impelled *by means so manifestly dishonest that it is impossible to put any trust in the men who make use of them,* and it is therefore utter folly to close one's eyes to what is happening until the movement has gained momentum which will place it beyond control.

' ' '

The New Appeasement

"There is a definite form of tactics used in this internal war that has already begun. It is to disguise all activity under the pretense of defending principles which it is in the national interest to maintain, and to mislead public opinion by pretending to work for the general interest while working violently against it.

"Take for instance the chorus of condemnation of 'appeasement.' One of the capital sins of the present age is, if we are to believe the most strident publicists of the day, anything savoring of a policy of appeasement towards aggression — yet those who are loudest in the condemnation of appeasement are just those who are ready to go to any length in an appeasement policy towards Russia, calmly acquiescing in its seizure of part of Poland, excusing its cowardly violence against Finland, and so indifferent to its absorption of the Baltic States that they are ready to recommend diplomatic recognition of their inclusion in the U.S.S.R.

"It will of course be argued that there are most important reasons for avoiding war with Russia, and equally important reasons for trying to break up the partnership between Russia and Germany, but when people declaim against appeasement of every kind and yet actively pursue a course of appeasement against one of the most cynically aggressive countries in the world, then neither diplomacy nor strategy nor tact nor ingenuity can find another name for their action than hypocrisy — which is the most objectionable form of dishonesty.

' ' '

'Fifth Column'

"The same unpleasant quality comes to light when we consider that other *cliche* — 'fifth column' activity. The use of this term simply reeks with dishonesty, for, while the pretense is maintained that it is used to describe the activity of organized supporters of the enemy within the State, it is in practice applied almost exculsively to anything that seems like anti-Communism.

"Ford has been called 'leader of the Fifth Column in America,' and in England where there was a round up of everyone against whom any suggestion of German friendship could be whispered, there was complete immunity for well-known Communist leaders who openly circulate pamphlets advocating that 'those who are in industry shall do everything that is humanly possible, by strikes and sabotage, to bring about, in conjunction with their comrades in the army, the defeat of their own country' — the Communist tactics that proved so successful in France.

"Yet this is only one form of the dishonesty which characterizes those who are loudest in declaiming against 'fifth columnists,' for it is exactly those who are most ready to accuse others of this species of anti-national activity who are most ready to support interference in the domestic affairs of other countries which are hostile to Communism.

"Just as it was Communist interference from abroad that was the primary cause of the civil war in Spain, and support from Communists abroad that first brought foreign elements into the fight and doubled its length, so it has been the dishonest interference of Leftist denouncers of 'Fifth Columns' in their own country who have carried on a campaign against the recognized government of Spain in the press, who have been plotting with subversive elements within that country and on the frontier, and have been preparing for the setting-up of an 'exiled' Spanish government in London out of the defeated Red leaders — who took to flight with their loot when the end of the civil war was in sight.

' ' '

"The same dishonesty and hypocrisy are seen in the way in which so many who write and speak about democracy and condemn out of hand every country that has not the democratic label, yet are enthusiastic supporters of Soviet Russia, *which has never known an hour's democratic rule since the State was established.* And it is seen too in the same enthusiastic champions of freedom who at the same time support a system that denies all freedom of religion and was the brutal, persecuting enemy of every class that was not subservient to its own political views in every country where it was able to seize power.

"This glaring dishonesty is not something imaginary or found only in isolated instances or in obscure places; it is rampant in the press and in the popular literature of the present time, and it is practically universal among those who press forward most consistently towards the Left and are doing their utmost to secure that the form of government and the constitution of society that will prevail after the war is as like as can be to that of the U.S.S.R.

"We know that there are pink intellectuals, drawing-room Bolsheviks, who like to talk red Communism and mean very little of it; and others who believe in making Socialism the 'opium of the people' which will bring the populace under the rule of theorists like themselves; but there are others who are 'boring in' in true Communist style and hope to profit by the depression and disorder that is bound to be widespread in wrecked and impoverished conditions after the war, to make red rule a reality.

' ' '

Socialism — or Else!

"Mr. Laski, who speaks for the less violent English Leftists, has never hesitated to declare that Socialism is coming to England after the war, and he states that it will come peacefully if all accept it without opposition, but that if there is opposition then 'it will not be possible to maintain the moral implications of political freedom.'

"This in plainer terms means: Accept the dictates of those who demand the social-

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Britain in America

'All News That's Fit' But Who 'Fits' It?

WHEN the United States enters the European war, as we surely will unless Hitler manages to crush Britain within the next month or two, the *New York Times* will bear a larger portion of the blame than any other single individual, group or newspaper in the United States.

The Times is owned by Arthur Hays Sulzberger, who is closely allied to the international banking interests of Wall Street.

Though it hasn't the largest circulation in America, the *Times* is easily this country's most influential newspaper and is read by the cream of our so-called intellectual elite.

No radio commentator would dare go before the microphone until he has read the latest edition of the *Times*. The desks of writers who specialize in current events are crammed with *Times*' clippings.

President Roosevelt is reported to read the paper every morning before he gets out of bed.

The management of the *Times* claims that the paper owes its success to the fact that it carries *"all the news that's fit to print"* regardless of "any party, sect or interest involved."

This, of course, is arrant balderdash.

Many of America's leading citizens nevertheless believe this bold declaration of the *Times*. They believe it because the *Times*, although probably the country's most biased newspaper, uses the subtle, instead of the rabble-rousing type of propaganda.

In its editorials, the *Times* does not come out openly for war; it restricts itself nicely to the devil-and-angel thesis. Britain is good. Germany is evil.

The paper offers no cut-and-dried program. It is for aid to Britain; but it doesn't say how we shall aid the British and with what implements. It is content merely to support whatever new plan is offered by the various pro-war committees, and when this has been adopted by the Washington administration it gets behind a newer and more drastic plan.

Instead of backing all-out aid, the *Times* sticks to the step-by-step policy, knowing that this is the most effective and less obvious way of easing us into the war.

* * *

The *Times* continually insists that it allocates all its editorializing to the editorial pages and that on its news pages it prints only the news.

The *Times* may not write its opinions into news dispatches, but the way in which it balances these news stories would put even the *Voelkischer Beobachter* to shame!

Meetings and rallies in favor of war or intervention are played up under sympathetic headlines. Meetings and rallies in favor of America first are buried in back pages under ridiculing headlines.

News from Britain always appears before news from Germany. After reading the British version of a battle on the front page, a reader has to search long and hard on the inside pages to find the countering German or Italian version.

The *Times* has pursued this policy ever since the rise of Hitler. Recently, however, it has been carried to such an extreme that an ordinary *Times* reader can no longer have the faintest notion of what is going on in the world. It is doubtful if any mind could keep an objective and reasoning view after being long subjected to such a steady assault on the emotions.

* * *

To show how the *Times* is so successfully pushing America down the road to war, let us analyze an issue. Let's take December 16!

Half of the front page, or four news columns, is devoted to war news. Of these four stories, two come from Berne, Switzerland, and have to do with the reshuffling of the French cabinet. The two other stories are datelined from Cairo and Athens; the former gives the British version of the fight in Africa, the latter gives the Greek version of the fight in Albania. The Italian version is not carried on the front page.

Page 2 is devoted entirely to the European conflict. The top of the page contains the official *communiques* of the British, Greek, Italian and German High Commands — the British and Greek being given first and second place.

The rest of the page is filled with carryovers of the front-page stories from Athens and Cairo, with a couple of extra dispatches from Cairo thrown in for good measure. Still no news story from the Axis countries.

The dominant position on Page 3 is dedicated to a story from Washington describing the funeral rites for Lord Lothian. In the next column, but without a display head, comes a story from Berlin, dealing with Nazi plans to defeat Britain.

The next two columns are devoted to a local-color story of the British in Africa, datelined *"With the British Forces."* An identical dispatch, but this datelined *"With the Greek Army,"* is carried in another column.

The rest of the page is given over to French politics and the visit to Miami of the Duke of Windsor.

On Page 4 the reader finally comes to two stories giving the Italian version of the battles in Africa and Greece. But these are balanced by an "atrocity" story from Turkey about the sinking of a shipload of Jewish refugees.

Page 5 consisting entirely of advertising, we proceed to Page 6.

Here we find three stories. One is from Britain and deals with the "brave show" the British are putting on during the holiday season. The second is an item about Greek war relief. The third is the report of a radio debate on the question of breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. Needless to say, the two individuals who urged severance of relations were given most of the space and their arguments appeared before those of their opponents.

Page 7 has two stories, dealing with Communist activity in Europe, and written quite objectively, with just a touch of favoritism for Moscow.

Page 8 is devoted to more stories from France. Like the other French stories they are all subtly anti-Petain and are mainly a series of rumors and counter-rumors.

Page 9 is made up largely of minor foreign news items, including a few from London but none from the Axis countries.

* * *

On Page 10, the *Times* leaves off foreign news and carries two stories from Washington, one of them a typical "scare" dispatch about the Nazi menace to America.

Pages 11, 12, 13 and 14 are mostly advertising. Page 15 is prominently featured with a story under the headline, *"Southerners Ask All Aid to Britain."* The Southerners, it is discovered after reading the story, are in the main a group of insignificant teachers and pinko labor leaders. Nevertheless, the text of their long-winded plea for intervention is given in full. The other major story on this page tells how Jews and Arabs are uniting to resist "Axis aggression."

Page 16 carries a typical war-inciting sermon by Bishop Manning. It also contains a carryover from the front page of a story describing a statement of "34 educators" asking that President Roosevelt order "full mobilization" of the country to combat the Nazi threat.

Pages 17 and 18 are advertisements. The major story on Page 19 is a speech by Nicholas Murray Butler condemning *"Isolation As Folly."*

Page 20 is largely devoted to reports of sermons delivered in New York churches on the preceding Sunday. None of these sermons reported by the *Times* urges peace. A few directly or indirectly urge war.

Page 21 is the book page. The day's book review concerns a volume written by a Czech refugee damning the Nazis as barbarians.

Page 22 is the *Times* editorial page. There is the usual editorial on France, proclaiming that Marshal Petain is a tool of Hitler, and a typical scare editorial about sabotage. Further anti-French agitation is carried on by Anne O'Hare McCormack, *Times* columnist. The *Letters to the Editor* column contains the usual number of pleas for Britain and denunciations of Fascism.

Page 23 is the obituary page.

Page 24, though mostly advertising, has a brief report of a plea in behalf of the dismissal of charges against Sam D'Arcy, leader of the Communist Party in California.

With this item the first section of the paper ends. The second section, being devoted to sports, finance and entertainment, needs no special comment.

* * *

Now, this issue of the *New York Times*

(Continued on Page 15)

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'All News That's Fit' But Who 'Fits' It?

(Continued from Page 14)

just analyzed is no exceptional one. The same pro-British hysteria appears in the nation's leading daily, day after day, and has done so ever since Adolph Ochs, Mr. Sulzberger's late father-in-law, bought the paper in 1896.

In 1914-17 the *Times* followed the identical policy it follows today. In fact, some of its current pro-war editorials are almost literal reprints from issues that appeared when the *Times* worked so successfully to get the United States into the first World War.

After the Armistice when Britain, desiring to remain supreme in power and prestige, could not brook the rising strength and reputation of America, the *Times* performed another important service for London by helping to bring about the disastrous Washington Arms Conference.

Long thought to have originated in the United States, the idea for naval disarmament actually took root in the British Isles and Lord Lee, First Lord of the Admiralty, was chosen to plant it tactfully and informally in America.

The chance presence in 1921 of Adolph Ochs, then publisher of the *Times*, in London as Lord-Lee's guest gave him the opportunity for which he had been waiting.

Mr. Ochs wrote of his conference with Lord Lee in the following words:

"Lord Lee began his conversation by saying he was encouraged to speak freely and confidentially to me because of the well-known attitude of the *New York Times* toward the cause of friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain; that the attitude of the *New York Times* had pleased all Englishmen greatly and was regarded as most helpful.

"I told him that I had always felt that the peace and welfare of the world rested with the English-speaking nations, and particularly with the United States and the British Empire . . . that the *New York Times* was dedicated to that policy; that I never thought it necessary to have treaties or written agreements to that effect; that I thought to express it in writing would simply be qualifying the broader aspects of our friendly relations; that I thought we were in full accord in our ideas of justice and righteousness and that while our interpretation of these principles might not at all times be in accord with the understanding of other nations, we should unitedly be strong enough to maintain our ideals, protect them and win respect for them, if by no other means than our united power and strength, etc.

"This expression of my views had the hearty approval of Lord Lee. He thereupon told me that he thought it would be a crime against civilization and humanity for the United States and Great Britain to become rivals in the building of warships; and then startled me by making the statement that, recognizing this fact, the English government would wish to have it unofficially communicated to Washington that they were prepared to abandon their traditional policy of a two-power navy and enter into an agreement with the United States for equality."

Elated over the important mission he had been given by the British, Mr. Ochs hurried back to New York and had his London correspondent, Ernest Marshall, transmit Lord Lee's message secretly to Edwin Denby, American Secretary of the Navy.

Shortly thereafter the Washington Arms Conference was held and with great ceremony the United States sank part of her fleet.

The *Times* had won a most important victory for the British Empire!

Honesty . . .

(Continued from Page 13)

ization of all means of production, even to the extinction of private ownership; accept the dictates of those who will secularize all education and who desire the extinction of all religion; accept the dictates of those who are guided by a completely materialist philosophy and want to see this philosophy expressed in all laws affecting the family and public morality — accept all these, or else face violence and bloodshed!

"This is no scaremongering nightmare but a bald outline of the menace that threatens the world today, *a worse menace even than Naziism*, for with diabolical treachery it hopes for and is ready to work for a victory over Naziism only in order that it may stab the weakened victor and gloat over his easy conquest.

"The menace of the Left threatens all the time and threatens more nearly every day. It is going to be hard to withstand it, but it will be impossible without preparation.

"It is the duty of everyone who values truth and justice and freedom to serve God and the sanctity of family life, to give no further acquiescence in the drift to the Left, but to expose on every possible occasion the dishonesty of those who are encouraging that drift, and to remind all men of reason that on a foundation of dishonesty nothing good can be built.

"Some who realize the danger are already wondering *if it is not possible to make the best of what seems inevitable*. They try to see daylight on the red horizon and ask if all Communists in power may not prove less savage this time than they did before.

"To adopt such a standpoint is sheer folly. There can be no acceptance in any circumstances of a system that has atheism among its tenets and runs counter to human nature and human instincts in the social order that it would try to enforce.

" 'Nothing is settled that is not settled right.'

"Peace on Communist terms would merely push farther off the longed for time of peace, for as long as nobility is enshrined in human nature men will refuse to be enslaved to a system founded on blind materialistic ideas that mock human reason and are a blasphemy against God."

Ahoy! Birth Controllers

THE JEWISH SPECTATOR, in its December issue, contains the following editorial:

"Those who are pessimistic about the Jewish future, should take time off for studying Jewish statistics of the past and present. They will learn that not only is there no cause for concern over the numerical strength of the Jewish people, but there is all reason to rejoice. The present Jewish world population is about 17-million — the largest number of Jews alive in any generation. Notwithstanding the severe Jewish losses in the last century and a half, the number of Jews has grown from about 3-million around the year 1800 to 17-million in 1940.

"The Jews have never pursued population policies like those which are now advocated by the totalitarian governments; nevertheless, the Jewish world population has increased almost 600 per cent within five generations. In the last forty years alone, the Jews have increased by 5-million.

"There is no ground for despair and hopelessness. *'Am Yisroel Hay'* — Israel is alive, and is going from strength to strength."

So the Jewish world population has increased 600 per cent within five generations!

Considering how the death rate is catching up on the birth rate in America — particularly among Gentiles — the New York Jews, close to 3-million in number, will dominate New York State totally and absolutely within another 100 years.

Some Americans are complaining because Jews exercise so much control in radio, cinema, dry goods, etc., etc., at the present moment.

Why shouldn't they?

Despite their many divisions, there is a racial cohesion amongst the Jews which, in one sense, is admirable.

It is a cohesion which will not be subdued, liquidated or intimidated.

The same cannot be said for the Irish.

The same cannot be said for the Italians.

The same cannot be said for the Germans.

The same cannot be said for any other race resident in America.

In unity there is strength.

Instead of complaining about the Jews, why not emulate them?

And, above all this, there is that incontestable fact that Jews are inheriting this world through the simple process of race multiplication.

Evidently, the Jews will not tolerate Margaret Sanger's preachments.

Even in Soviet Russia *(New York Times, Dec. 17)* it is stated that 441,200 mothers with large families received State aid totaling more than 3-billion rubles between June 27, 1936, when the law prohibiting abortions went into effect, and the beginning of 1940 (a ruble is nominally rated at 20 cents).

It is also stated, on the same authority, that trade unions in Russia paid out more than 2-billion rubles from 1938 to 1941 for maternity leave out of social insurance funds.

SOCIAL JUSTICE finds no reason to doubt these facts and figures.

We do find reason, however, to lament the fact that the United States of America is advocating birth control and pay-envelope control at the same time.

Perhaps there is a connection between the two of them.

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Letters

(SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally, the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.)

Mothers For Peace

TO THE EDITOR:

Another year has rolled around. It has been a year of heartaches and sadness — with the whole world at war and perhaps thousands hungry.

Let us Mothers here in our beloved U.S.A. unite in prayer and ask our Heavenly Father that all nations shall put up their swords.

Christ said: *"Put up the sword for all that take the sword shall perish by the sword."*

Let us all join in prayer so that the nations may see the light and that God may give them spiritual guidance to teach the better way of the Prince of Peace.

It would be a thousand times better if we, as the greatest nation on earth, would start a crusade to arm ourselves with "the whole armour of God," the helmet of salvation, the shield of faith, the breastplate of righteousness, the sword of the spirit, the girdle of truth; the wings of love, and the sandals of prayer. Thus, instead of being overcome with evil of hate and war that is cursing the nations, we would overcome evil with good.

So, let us, as United Mothers of America, at this Christmas season, ask our Heavenly Father to give the world Peace on Earth, and more good will among men.

—United Mothers of America

Cleveland, Ohio

Who Does the Planning?

TO THE EDITOR:

I have been disturbed reading in the newspaper where so many of our church leaders want and desire aid to Britain. I like to think Christ's charity is for all.

What about the rest of the poor dying, starving mortals in other lands all over Europe? Aren't they Christ's at all or why do they figure out only Britain's sufferings and not raise their voices in protest against the Churchill government and his bosses who insist on not allowing any food to cross the borders to the dying and suffering little ones of God?

If Europe is torn with strife, put the blame where it belongs, and not on the innocent victims all over the Continent, who had nothing to do with the "planning."

Would we here in America have any nation think if our Government ran amuck that the little tots we see going to school and in baby carriages or their fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, aunts and uncles are to blame?

Oh no, you would have to go further and higher up to find the real cause; and if there is any starving to be done, do it where it will do the most good.

I would like to see this in the SOCIAL JUSTICE paper.

—N.T.L.

Cambridge, Mass.

Silent Voice Missed

TO THE EDITOR:

As the war-mad world pauses again to celebrate the birthday of Christ, the Prince of Peace, it seems ironic for men of the Gospel to add their voices to those striving to involve the United States in war.

But it is doubly tragic to see the shepherds actually support those ungodly creatures who refuse to feed, "even the least of His little ones," in war-stricken Europe and Asia.

Father Coughlin is needed on the air. He would see that these poor were fed. He would try to put a stop to this satanic war in Europe in short order, if he were on the air waves.

If we don't get him on the radio soon, we will surely have war.

—C.H.

Bronx, N. Y.

Be Sure It Will

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to endorse the views expressed by Miss M. L. in her letter appearing in November 25th issue.

The editorial *"Gold Marbles,"* appearing in the November 16 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post,* seems to "clinch" the argument that gold is the only practical medium of exchange in the world. The article also seems to be at variance with the ideas of Father Coughlin in the use of gold as money. Would you like to discuss the above-mentioned article in some future issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE?

I am always glad to see articles on money in your publication. I refer to *"Tax Free Money for Public Works"* and *"A New Deal Money for Post-War Europe"* in December 2nd issue, and also *"English Profit System Going"* in December 9th issue.

I am buying an extra copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE and leaving it in the bus between Troy and Albany or the railroad station or other places where people gather. I am hoping that some good will come out of it.

—N.F.B.

Watervliet, N. Y.

Some Day Chinese May Have to Save Us

TO THE EDITOR:

C. C. R. of Salisbury, North Carolina, asks the question in SOCIAL JUSTICE of Dec. 9, "Does S. G. think the U.S.A. should continue to send vast quantities of oil, metals and tools to Japan, to enable Japanese militarists to enslave China, because that enslavement might displease England?"

I understand the Japanese are not trying to "enslave" China. They wish to trade with China. As far as the militarists are concerned, if you investigate, I believe you will find the same ones who are sending vast quantities of oil, metals and tools to Japan, are the same ones who send material to Russia, to England, to Spain, etc.

At the same time the banks were closed a junk dealer showed us a pile of junk as high as a mountain and he said: "That is my bank, that is my gold." At the time we didn't know what he meant, of course, he was saving the junk for a good reason, figure that out for yourself.

There are dealers in this world who will sell anything to anybody.

The "British" are afraid of Japan because Japan is industrial. Conditions of their land have made them so. They have no natural resources. All they have to depend on is what they can manufacture and sell, and then buy what they need.

China is agricultural. I understand that when a people can raise food they have the necessary things to live. But if one can't raise food, then it must be imported. Therefore, such people have to learn to use their head.

That is why the Japanese are much more clever than the Chinese. Necessity is the mother of invention.

That is why the Germans are so clever.

That is why the British keep their English people so congested in England. That is the devilish trick.

That is why they keep tearing Poland apart.

That is why they cannot leave Ireland alone.

They try to keep agricultural people ignorant, the Chinaman they keep doped.

The Christian people they can't keep doped so they tear them apart.

That is why they would like to get the American people so indebted to them *"so we could not breathe against their will."*

We in America are both industrial and agricultural; we can get along very nicely.

So could England. The British have most everything in their possession they need. They don't need our money, men or material. But they are afraid of us, too.

Was it not Lincoln who said: "If the people know the truth they will be safe."

I heard people say that the average intelligence of an American is that of a Chinese coolie.

We feel sorry for the poor Chinese, we beg pennies from our own poor children so sisters can save the poor Chinese, while the British exploit them.

We Americans have been saving the Chinese babies. It won't be long before the Chinese will have to come and save us!

—S.G.

Detroit, Mich.

We Must Have a Program First

TO THE EDITOR:

There is apprehension in many quarters because of the apathy of the general public toward the "defense program."

People know that over half of our "defense" rearmament is going to Europe to help slaughter people there. Of the remaining taxpayers' money, much is probably being used in such a way as to make stronger a huge political machine, in preparation for the elections of 1942 and 1944. Such things do not help to create "national unity."

People, too, remember that our "national preparedness" program of 1916 was preparedness for war on foreign soil, and that "national defense" then meant defense of foreign empires, all of which was secretly planned before the election of 1916, but wasn't made public until the people could be taught more the non-Christian "virtue" of hatred.

Many can't understand, either, how our going thousands of miles into the Pacific and trying to tell the yellow race what it is to do, has anything to do with "national defense" or our "vital interests." It might also be mentioned that most people realize that war prosperity is not prosperity at all, but only the beginning of depression, because of the economic collapse which comes after guns cease to be made.

Until such time as we embark on a really 100 per cent pro-American defense program, and until our Government defines just what it means by "national defense" and makes known just what is going to be defended, and how, and why, etc., the general apathy toward the present program will no doubt continue.

—P.E.W.

Littlestown, Pa.

Working Wives

TO THE EDITOR:

Recently, there was a release of Alien Registration employees at the Somerville, Massachusetts, Post Office. Some thirty persons were discharged. The number of women was about three; the young men released would figure from six to seven times that total.

Most everyone whom they kept was a woman, with the exception of a few. Many of the women who remained are wives of men who are very gainfully employed. While these young men—together with their sweethearts—are left without money with which to enjoy the few short weeks they are together, these married women—together with their husbands—will be enjoying all the luxuries of life, which they may purchase with a double pay check.

This evil unfairness, no doubt, prevails throughout our nation.

This ruthless harboring of husbands (meaning those gainfully employed) and wives in jobs, letting nothing but burden and responsibility fall upon the shoulders of young single people, should be stopped.

—M.B.

Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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Letters

A False 'Democracy'

TO THE EDITOR:

As days pass and suffering increases in England, one begins to wonder about this advertised "superhuman" power on the part of the English people to endure unheard of hardships.

I wonder if it isn't due to the fact that they have been under the brand of English "democracy" for so many centuries that their vigor is crushed out and they haven't the gumption to rise against leaders who can't even tell them what they're going through hell for.

Instead of its being magnificent courage, I call it unbounded stupidity.

We pray to God that this example of English "democracy" will be taken for its true value and not be copied here in our United States.

It's not worth the loss of one dollar, let alone one man.

—J.P.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

$2-Million Not 'Hay'

TO THE EDITOR:

R.L.M. is wasting a lot of money on college if that is all that he gets out of it.

If it isn't too much trouble for him to read this magazine, after what he read about Thonstein, alias Chaplin. He says he has gotten this magazine for two and one-half months, well I have gotten it for two years, ever since I could afford it, and before that I read my neighbor's and I never found anything that I would have the colossal nerve to say that about Father Coughlin.

Did it ever strike you that Chaplin spent $2-million and five years to make the picture *"The Great Dictator"*? He certainly didn't do it for the fun of it, especially since he must have known that America is the only country that would be able to see it, so it is only too clear if we are not so blind to see it.

It is purely propaganda and nothing more. Do you think that we are fools and swallow whatever comes our way? There are still a few who don't, still a few who wish for the truth and we will get it only in the SOCIAL JUSTICE.

You say they "beat things into your head," my boy, they haven't even started on you yet!

—L.B.R.

Troy, N. Y.

Milk Farmer's Plight

TO THE EDITOR:

In the letter column of December 9th, H.W.M. of Boston, states that certain scientists are offering a plan by which commercially processed foods may be re-vitalized by the addition of synthetic minerals and vitamins.

Sort of lets the chemists in on a sweet little racket. However, it was bound to come sooner or later because it is nothing more than an extension of the same old principle of exploiting the suckers. As a matter of fact, that very thing is already being done now in the milk monopoly, and is probably where the food processors got the idea.

By worming their men into state legislatures, the large dealers have been very successful in hamstringing the one and two-cow farmer from selling his milk to anyone except the dealer, on the grounds that raw milk is not safe, even though the cows undergo a state health inspection periodically.

On the same principle we should take all automobiles off the road except large busses because some drivers are irresponsible and have accidents.

The farmer is compelled to fold up or sell to the monopoly at their own price. The monopoly processes or pasteurizes the milk, thus killing the vital elements in the product. This process naturally raises the cost but when they add Vitamin D to try and put back what was destroyed and again the cost is raised. Then some customer demands raw milk because of doctor's orders, and the dealer will be glad to accommodate him at *an additional cost.*

Here in Hamden, 19c and 22c per quart. Up until the hamstringing the farmer had been selling the same thing for 10c but it is no longer "safe" to let him do it.

Incidentally, when wholesome raw milk gets old it sours and is still full of health-giving elements. When pasteurized milk gets old it rots.

Hamden, Conn. —Mrs. M.H.O.

This Writer Understands 9th Principle of Social Justice

TO THE EDITOR:

The farmer himself is to blame for not getting a fair price for his goods. And the farmer could correct this over night.

Why does the farmer blame everybody but himself for his predicament? I throw down the challenge to the farmer—Are you men or mice? Sit down and examine yourself for the answer; crying won't help, bellyaching won't help, Government subsidies won't help, only *you* can help you.

Who, Mr. Farmer, sets the price for your products? How did they gain this power? How can you stop this? How did the farmer help to bring about these conditions?—Nay! How did the farmer force it on himself? For he did just that, and is continuing the process daily, for without his support the price fixers would disappear overnight.

Quit feeling sorry for yourself and act. Quit asking for help from the Government when all you need do is help yourself.

Don't think that we farmers didn't earn the names of Yokel, Rube, Elmer, etc. We not only earned them but we are determined to keep them and cry to the Government to take care of us. In the meantime, we will keep on mouthing such meaningless phrases and slogans as "parity prices," "cost of production," "foreign markets," "overproduction," and so on.

Taxes, "chains," and roadstands are a few of the things that help to reduce the farmers' prices. Now the last two are directly controllable by the farmer, and they can do a lot to help control the first.

Daily in the newspapers you may read of billions of dollars being spent for this or that. Now we will agree that defense is necessary but other items could be stopped. How many times have you read about some city spending hundreds of thousands of dollars for some Aquatennial or Winter Carnival and then appealing to the state for more funds to help finance their relief load?

Cities, both large and small, spend huge sums for decorating their streets during the Christmas holidays—and appeal to someone else to feed their hungry people. Where does the money come from? Well, the farmer pays double for this although he may not think so. He pays for it in increased state taxes directly, and in decreased prices for his products indirectly.

"Boon-doggling" should not be laughed at by anyone, it should be stopped! Why should the people pay $20,000 a year pensions to United States Court Justices when they retire? Any person who makes $20,000 a year for even one year should not need public assistance. Imagine the millions of people earning less than $800 a year being forced to give part of their income to support retired public servants who earned more in one year than they will earn in their whole life! Yet when the small wage earners need old age assistance the state requires a lien on their little homes.

* * *

The farmer destroyed his own competitive market when he favored the "chain" and mail order houses over the hundreds of independent dealers. Where he once had a hundred dealers bidding for his products, he now has one *dictating* the price he must accept. He not only has plowed under every third row of cotton but he has plowed under his free market also. *It is later than you think!*

Four more years of the New Deal, with the farmers helping to support the importers of farm products, will soon free the farmer permanently from his farm—or is that the way we planned it?

When a farmer sells eggs for 20c a dozen at his stand, he automatically sets this as the retail price for eggs everywhere. Every retail store will have to meet this price and *ipso facto* will have to buy its supply of eggs at a price that will enable it to do so. But the farmer will say that this is the price that he should get for his eggs in order to make a fair profit. Fair enough, then he should get a retail price for the eggs that he retails at his own stand. This would make it possible for the merchants to pay him 20c a dozen for the eggs by the case.

After all, people seeing the 20c price of eggs at stands will not pay any more for them at the store and who can blame them? Thus the farmer sets his own price and then, in the same breath, cries that he don't get enough for his eggs. In fact, they destroy their own prices before they get to the market.

One farmer puts up a sign advertising eggs for 20c per dozen and his neighbor will cut the price a cent to get the business away from him; so it isn't long before both are selling at a price that would make any chain turn green with envy. Really I have never seen a group of people with less business sense. The sad part of it is that they have to make their minds to help themselves—no one else can help them.

Well, I would show you how asinine all the rest of our sixteen principles are, too, but that will have to wait. Right now I have to write to F.D.R. and see what happened to my check that I am supposed to get for not raising hogs.

Funny thing about that; I never did raise hogs anyway!

—A Yokel

Shakopee, Minn.

Parallel Effects

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to be permitted to reply in my own crude way, to Dr. Enzler's letter to SOCIAL JUSTICE.

I believe that the principle of parallel effects "should not have been considered in commenting on these political editorials, for this reason:

We Catholics in America are too smug and secure in our churches and schools for what is going on in the rest of the world, or I might even say "we Christians."

Should any clergyman believe that he could prevent, or even allay the suppression of Christian Churches, through picking one side or another that action is meritorious even though he should pick the wrong side in my opinion.

Of course, neither political side was "evil," but through force of circumstances and overwhelming temptations the leaders of the administration in power might unknowingly and quite unconsciously bring about a situation which would find our fine religious security all insecurity.

This situation would be most likely brought about by the side preferred as well but after a longer period of time in which we might hope the world would recover its senses.

Therefore, the good which might be accomplished would greatly overbalance the spreading of misunderstandings and bitterness. Are these not "moral utterances"?

—B.N.

Detroit, Mich.

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Comment

(Continued from Page 10)

British message to the American people, according to the *New York Herald Tribune.*

The 742 local units of the committee have expended approximately $50,000 additional, the paper said.

Breaking down the expenditures, the *Herald Tribune* listed the following items:

Salaries, $30,536; telephone and telegraph, $17,268; postage, $14,385; pamphlets, $13,528; lunches and dinners, $1,087; rent, $4,640; advertising $31,609; news letters, $2,500; women's division, $3,730; travel and carfare, $4,644; miscellaneous, $7,000; advertising services of John Price Jones for organizing radio and lecture programs, $41,518; to the League of Nations Association for the services of Clark M. Eichelberger, nine office workers, and office space in the League's headquarters, $13,800; expenses of three field organizers, $1,261.

The *Herald Tribune* says that the national committee has 46 paid employes, including two Washington representatives. Salaries of the workers range from $18 a week for messenger boys to $100 for the organizers.

To help convince Americans that England is fighting America's war and therefore should receive all possible aid — regardless of the risk it involves — Mr. White's national organization has printed approximately 30 pamphlets, distributing between 10,000 and 40,000 of each.

Its biggest publicity splash to date was the eerie *"Stop Hitler Now"* full-page advertisement which appeared in newspapers throughout the United States.

President Roosevelt lauded this hysteria as a great piece of work. Shortly afterwards, the President consummated the secret destroyer deal, which Mr. White recently boasted of having "engineered."

Numbered among White's backers are such notorious interventionists as J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont, Marshall Field, George S. Kaufman, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Col. Frank Knox, Fannie Hurst, Newbold Morris, Robert Emmet Sherwood, James P. Warburg and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

* * *

Contrasted with the expenses of the White group are those of the *America First Committee,* composed of anti-interventionists. In existence since August, when it was organized by youthful Robert Douglas Stuart, Jr., it has spent about $68,000, nearly half of which went for purchase of one widely published newspaper advertisement.

According to Mr. Stuart there are 60,000 members in his organization, 10,000 of them contributors. So far only 14 local branches have been established, but the officers expect to increase that number many fold within the next few weeks.

Among the prominent citizens who have joined and supported the America First group, according to the *Herald Tribune,* are Henry Ford, General Hugh S. Johnson, Captain "Eddie" Rickenbacker, Alice Roosevelt Longworth, Hanford McNider, William R. Castle, Edward L. Ryerson, Jr., Jay C. Hormel, Irvin S. Cobb and John T. Flynn.

Many others have endorsed the committee's work. Among these are the isolationist Senators, Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri.

Improved Technique

BRITISH diplomats and statesmen are becoming alarmingly factual in their recent reports on internal conditions in England. Naturally, the American people will now be more sympathetic to Britain, if they know the truth of the situation.

British psychologists realize that Americans are as "easy" prey for propaganda as they were in 1914-18; but that a different *technique* of propaganda-pandering must be used, if Americans are to be convinced of the necessity of rendering full aid to Britain.

Hence, the British propaganda masters have launched this new type of propaganda on the American public — graphic descriptions of the suffering, death, disease and destruction in England.

On December 11th, the Hon. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, declared that Britain's food situation was as grim and desperate as during the era of the World War.

Mr. Hudson told a Farmers' Club in London that the British navy's task of defeating the German counter-blockade of submarines, raiders and long distance bombers was doubly or trebly more difficult now than during the World War when the British navy had to contend only with undersea and surface raiders operating from only German bases.

Minister Hudson exhorted the farmers to increase home production so that Britain could become relatively more independent of imported foodstuffs.

He said: "The situation today is just as grim as when Mr. Lloyd George (then Prime Minister) started his intensified food production campaign in 1917."

He added that the British government was trying to adjust production, so that foodstuffs necessary for the health of Britons could be produced. Thus the government was interested not in the production of food as food, but in the production of health giving foodstuffs. Healthful living and not mere living was now the goal of the British planners.

* * *

Germany's unrestricted submarine campaign began in February, 1917, and it was carried out by 111 undersea boats. British losses for February, 1917, were overwhelming: in fact the Allies, neutrals and belligerents lost 469,000 tons represented in 260 ships.

By March, the figures totalled 524,000 tons. The climax was reached in April when one out of every four vessels leaving the British Isles never reached there.

The April figure was 480 ships representing 825,000 tons.

The House of Lords now vigorously debates the question of meeting the Nazi challenge.

Lord Strabolgi, Laborite, declared that although the situation was not desperate, it was nevertheless serious in spite of "a great accumulation of stores and because of heavy cargoes which have come through unscathed. We have been too timid and too slow in buying or chartering available neutral tonnage other than American. There should be a Purchasing Commission in every country with a mercantile marine, buying or chartering all available shipping."

Lord Strabolgi admitted that the British Purchasing Commission in America had done more than its share in leasing and chartering American vessels; even though America was endeavoring to build a two ocean navy and a great auxiliary merchant fleet.

We agree with His Lordship that the British Purchasing Commission ought now to turn their attention away from America to other nations for buying or leasing ships.

* * *

Lord Templemore took another view of the situation. He said: "Nobody will deny that shipping losses since the downfall of France have been serious. Their seriousness should not be exaggerated . . . In only one month of the last six months has the monthly total of losses exceeded the average figure over the whole twelve months of 1917."

Britain's plight has served to introduce the suggestion that America use her own destroyers and cruisers to convoy American ships or neutral ships bearing American products over the Atlantic. Five hundred miles from the British Isles the convoys would be picked up by British men-of-war, and the American cruisers would then be "released."

This, certainly, would be a flagrant violation of cash-and-carry neutrality. The British suggest that not only do we use American ships to transport food to belligerents, *but even use American warships to convoy that shipping.*

Certainly, America would be inviting drastic action from the Nazis, if American warships guarded American ships transporting essential war materials to Britain, in violation of a written *Neutrality Act.*

Wilderness Adventure

MR. HARRY WEST, a young Kansas City lawyer, lost in the Mogollon Rim country of Arizona while hunting, found his way safely to a ranger station, after hundreds of men, aided by airplanes, had participated in an all night hunt.

"There is a recurring sensation of surprise to some of us in the realization, through incidents like this, that there are still vast wildernesses in the country where men can become lost," says the *Kansas City Times.*

"But even there a healthy man in full possession of his faculties, should be able to reach safety as West did.

"On occasions like this," the editorial adds, "we cannot help thinking of Russell Farnum, the fur trader employed by John Jacob Astor, who carried a message to Washington from the plains. Instead of going East, Farnum went West. His reason was to avoid hostile Indians between him and the national capital.

"He walked up the Missouri, across Canada, crossed the Bering sea on the ice, and made his way over Siberia to St. Petersburg, guided only by his unerring instinct and depending on his wits and his rifle for food. There he was feted by Czar Alexander I as the only man to conquer two continents, and sent on to Washington by ship."

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Comment

Spain's Family Wage and Housing

WHILE IN many nations the family wage has not yet found favor to the extent of even being seriously considered, let alone enforced, Franco's New Spain has already introduced this instrument of indirect subsidy to families of workers.

"Even a year ago, during the first year of freedom," writes A.F.B. in the *Catholic Herald* of St. Louis, "Spanish workers were under the benefit system. This speed was made possible by Franco's having introduced his corporative organization in the previously occupied territory before he caused the last of the Reds to surrender or leave the country on April 1, 1939."

About ten days before that, on the Feast of St. Joseph, March 19, a national holiday, the Spanish Leader solemnly made a public distribution of this bonus to a number of workers and their families. That day the Generalissimo received 37 married couples representing as many liberated provinces at his palace. He gave them their supplementary family wage in exchange for their loyalty to the government he represents. There were 342 children in the group averaging around nine to a family. Sailors, stonemasons, shepherds of the Asturian mountains, engineers, aristocrats with titles were in line, all representative of the moral unity of Spain, the Archbishop of Burgos, the Leader's wife, the National chief of the Phalanx, the Vice President of the Government and other officials were present also.

The envelopes handed each of the recipients by the Leader contained the wage and a dedication reading: "Franco proclaimed the Family Wage and today he gives you this subsidy in fulfillment of his promise with respect to your children who insure the continuity of Spain."

Each family was interviewed regarding their status, their actual wants and living conditions. Two provinces in Africa were represented as well as were the freed provinces in the European area.

' ' '

The *Spanish Family Wage Law*, we are informed by that excellent monthly, *Spain*, became effective July 18, 1938. It signifies a considerable advance in legislation of this kind. It represents a stout defense of the family and family institutions by financially aiding the working father in accordance with the size of his family. The supplementary subsidy varies from case to case, beginning with 15 *pesetas* monthly (about $8 in present-day Spain) for the worker who has two children, and reaching the sum of 145 *pesetas* (about $75) for the man who has twelve children. There is an increase of 25 *pesetas* for each child above this number.

The scheme is not yet all-embracing; nevertheless large numbers of industrial and agricultural workers, who do not come under the *Family Wage Act*, receive subsidies also.

Besides the Family Wage; the Leader's program has long included promotion of housing for the better safeguarding of family life. Modern housing projects were started at the very beginning of the late war. Today miles of houses have been completed that not only are serviceable but also in keeping with the landscape and architecture of each province. There are single, double and triple dwellings, apartments and cottages, attractive structures with thick walls, tile roofs and wrought iron balustrades, bright, cozy homes with tiny gardens and window-boxes of stone. Plumbing and electricity are up-to-date. Tile floors make for tidiness.

Seville's housing project is typical of others, completed or in process of construction. Every man over 18 years of age must give either one day's work or one day's pay per month to the fund, an arrangement which for considerable time past has yielded about 600,000 *pesetas* (roughly about $300,000) each month. The dwellings are rented to families at about $2 per month, the poorer families being given preference. Other projects are under way which will rent at higher rates. However, the increase will be proportionate and not out of reach. They will probably be cheap according to American standards, for the $2 apartments are reliably reported to correspond with American dwellings renting at $25 to $40 per month.

"These developments in the New Spain are eminently worth American thought and study," Mr. Brockland's article concludes. "Partly because of their objective interest and value, partly also because virtually no statesman (or politician) and no secular newspaper in the United States will treat Spain fairly.

"The conspiracy of vilification and distortion, paralleled by that of silence, is so consistent that no matter what Spain is or does, it just does not 'get a break' with a vast number of our people.

"Such an attitude on our part is both unjust and stupid. And it is unworthy of our people individually and of a nation as great and important as ours.

"Our country was disgracefully slow in recognizing the New Spain diplomatically, as we were extremely unfair to her during the war of liberation. But merely because we have been wrong, we have no right to continue in wrong. A wise man and a wise people change their minds when they find they have made a mistake. Only a fool will refuse to see the light and admit his error."

Act Now, Mr. Knickerbocker!

IN AN editorial entitled *"Let Us Know Why,"* the *New York Journal and American* (Dec. 4) expressed the following viewpoint:

"Four years ago this newspaper was presenting documented evidence of Communist intrigue in the schools and colleges of New York, and was advocating, in the public interest, a drastic legislative inquiry.

"One earnest attempt at such an inquiry was then made — and was mysteriously thwarted — in 1936.

"For in that year the Legislature adopted, by action of both Houses, a resolution, introduced by Senator John J. McNaboe, of New York City.

"In an editorial published on May 15, 1936, we said:

" 'One of the last deeds of the 1936 Legislature — and many thousands of loyal citizens will say one of its best — was to adopt the McNaboe Resolution providing for an immediate and thorough investigation of Communism in the schools and colleges of the State . . .

" 'This joint action by the lawmakers of the state is sufficient proof that they have come to realize fully that Communistic propaganda and Communistic teachings are the most insidious and likewise the most dangerous "activity" going on in our educational system . . .

" 'The small appropriation called for in the McNaboe Resolution should receive Governor Lehman's prompt approval.'

"In accordance with the resolution, a joint committee was duly appointed, with Senator McNaboe as chairman.

"An organization meeting of the committee was arranged, to be held in a public building in New York City.

"Members of the committee were notified of the time and place.

"But — when up-state members of the committee arrived at the meeting place, they found the door locked and were curtly told that 'word' had gone out there would be no meeting.

"Consequently, the McNaboe Committee was prevented from functioning, although it had a mandate from the Legislature.

"WHY?

"Was it because of radical influence?

"Was it because 1936 was a political campaign year, both State and national?

"These questions have never been publicly nor officially answered."

' ' '

The thoughts expressed in the above editorial are both timely and alarming.

Timely — insofar as it is imperative now — not tomorrow — for New Yorkers to organize from house to house, in clubs, in communities, in churches and elsewhere against the concrete Communism which honeycombs the public institutions of Mr. Knickerbocker's city.

Alarming — insofar as the patent appearance of radicals still finds too many civic, social and religious leaders in New York City content to condemn Communism only in the abstract.

Of what are the leaders afraid?

Do they fear being called Nazi?

Do they fear being dubbed "anti-Semitic"?

Do they fear being classified as isolationists?

Whatever it is they fear — be it the loss of patronage or prestige or whatnot — they manifest an alarming lack of unity and, possibly, courage — the absence of which brought about conditions which made an inferno of Spain and a cesspool of radicalism in Mexico.

If Communism thrives to the point of taking over bodily the public institutions of New York City, it will not be due to the ability of the Communists.

It will be the fault of lily-livered leadership on the part of those who are supposed to oppose Communism.

In the name of God, let us quit compromising with Communists!

Experience has taught us that nothing can be gained by this so-called diplomatic policy.

Today, the radicals will scrape and bow before those who wear the robes of office.

Tomorrow, they will assassinate them and their ideals.

Act — and act now, Mr. Knickerbocker!

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

A Basis for National Unity

IF WE ARE destined to live through a tremendous national crisis, part of the world crisis, why should we emerge from it with another of the Devil's ideologies saddled upon us? asks Father John LaFarge, writing in the year-end issue of *America*.

"Why should we come out of the fire wholly robbed of what spirit of law and reverence for the spiritual dignity expressed by law that we now at least in some measure possess?

"Why should not the need for national unity be a call to our nation to be done once and for all with the illusive gods of Positivism and Pragmatism? Their glittering robe of democracy merely shields an inward contempt for the very minorities they claim to grieve over.

"When the Religion of Democracy has the farmer, the cattle-man, the unemployed work-seeker, the employed worker or trades-unionist, the Negro, the Jew, the member of a religious minority group, where they want to put him, he awakes to find that the sole weapon God has given him as a citizen of our nation in order to defend his rights has been spirited from his hands.

* * *

"National unity cannot be created by law, in a narrow or legalistic sense.

"No amount of decrees, ordinances, or statutes can form a truly united nation.

"Law is not an independent substance that can stand alone. Law is a function of that institution of society which we call the State.

"When society is governed by spiritual concepts of human relationships, law will be enacted, observed and enforced from spiritual motives.

"Laws alone will not hold our nation together in a 'time of clouds.' Nor will mere reverence for law, as law, suffice to unite us.

"But we possess a basis for national unity in a reverence for law that grows out of a reverence for the spiritual dignity, the eternal and supernatural destiny of every single human being who makes up the society that is governed by law, and a reverence for God from whom human laws derive their ultimate authority.

"This is true democracy, not the 'Religion of Democracy' but democracy as taught by religion: that 'form and character of society' which, as said Leo XIII, was placed upon society by the Creator Himself."

* * *

And in the same edition of the same Catholic review, John J. O'Connor adds:

"The salvation of our Republic now depends upon an awakened social sense, the forging of new bonds of brotherhood, the abolition of class, racial and religious intolerance, the creation of a new unity, the building of a new human solidarity.

"We Americans must become one people if we are to hope for great accomplishment. Only from great spiritual union can a strong nation use its strength.

"How shall this be achieved? It will be achieved on a thoroughly Christian basis or it will not be achieved at all.

"A mawkish sentimentality or a false and deceptive optimism will not save us.

"Humanitarianism will not save us.

"Neither science nor secular education will save us.

"A war to make the world safe again for democracy will not save us.

"Tanks and airplanes will not save us.

"Only a profound renewal of the Christian—an effusion of sanctity—can save us."

* * *

As Father LaFarge says: "Ideologies grow from pathos, emotion gathering around a situation that deeply moves human heart-strings.

"Fascism and National Socialism built their pathos out of the sufferings of a dispossessed, Have-Not nation: the whole nation grieving over its own troubles . .

"With the Marxians the pathos sprang from the anger of the exploited classes. Marxism's inebriating 'bite' is distilled from the sense of the inevitable forward march of the proletariat over the necks of their oppressors.

"People do not embrace ideologies merely for their own sake. Ideologies flourish when there is a reason for them, and their most appealing function is the promotion of political or social unity . . .

"Democracy is no longer identified with popular representation, in the traditional sense, under which a harmony of rights is still preserved between the interests of the majority and those of the minority. Democracy becomes the imposition of the absolute will of the majority upon the minority, the majority being taken as the general will . . .

* * *

"Making a long story short, as the sands of the New Year's Day elapse, let us put to ourselves the very serious query whether we are to choose for the basis of National Unity in 1941 this or any other ideology—Leftist or Rightist as they make it—or shall we seek to build our national unity upon the one foundation that can genuinely uphold it: The basis of law, in the Christian sense of law?"

STOP THE WHITE COMMITTEE!

Help Marshall Committee Keep U.S. at Peace

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